

Peder P. Hornsyld, Solvang.
 Ruby Vinten, Terminal Island.
 Wade J. Williams, Tranquillity.
 Mary E. Rozier, Tuolumne.
 Henry F. Stahl, Vallejo.
 Ernest D. Gibson, Van Nuys.
 Marshall N. Johnson, Windsor.
 William J. Murray, Yucaipa.

FLORIDA

Gabriel I. Daurelle, Bowling Green.
 Copers S. Weathersbee, jr., Branford.
 James L. Ambrose, Bunnell.
 Walter C. Gholson, Chattahoochee.
 Curtis W. Swindle, Chipley.
 Elisba D. Wightman, Fruitland Park.
 Ernest B. Wells, Lawtey.
 Eugene D. Rosenberger, Micanopy.
 Samuel J. Yoder, Moore Haven.
 Pearl Beeler, Nokomis.
 Lola Miller, Palm Beach.
 William E. Burch, Palmetto.
 Lydia E. Ware, St. Andrew.
 Joseph P. Hall, Sanford.

GEORGIA

J. Arthur Westbrook, Powder Springs.
 Mrs. Hubert H. Berry, Sparta.

HAWAII

Edward K. Ayau, Aiea.

INDIANA

Hugh Horn, Bicknell.
 Elizabeth Hatfield, Centerville.
 Harry M. Weliever, Darlington.
 Albert J. Baumgartner, Elkhart.
 Edmond M. Wright, North Salem.
 Edmund H. Imes, Westville.
 Austin Palin, Wingate.

KANSAS

Frank B. Myers, Americus.
 Lewis B. Blachly, Haven.
 Clarence Haughawout, Onaga.

KENTUCKY

John Eversole, London.

MAINE

Doris C. Sanborn, Dryden.

MASSACHUSETTS

Samuel L. Porter, Amesbury.
 Frederick H. Green, Ashburnham.
 Harry F. Bingham, Ashby.
 John D. Quigley, Ashland.
 Albert L. Porter, Avon.
 John J. Downey, Blackstone.
 Lewis R. Holden, Bondsville.
 Lawrence T. Briggs, Brockton.
 Maynard N. Wetherell, Chartley.
 William H. Lilley, Chicopee.
 William Davidson, Chicopee Falls.
 Walter L. Tower, Dalton.
 Fred A. Campbell, Dedham.
 Gilbert W. O'Neil, Gloucester.
 Charles H. Slocomb, Greenfield.
 Leroy E. Johnson, Groton.
 Albert F. Newell, Holden.

MICHIGAN

Russell W. Swhier, St. Clair Shores.
 Muri H. De Foe, Charlotte.

MISSISSIPPI

Mary Norwood, Belzoni.
 Isaac J. Morris, Coahoma.
 Emma M. Therrell, Florence.
 David F. Fondren, Fondren.

NEBRASKA

Elmer V. Barger, Benkelman.
 Dollie W. Hyndshaw, Thedford.

NORTH DAKOTA

Arthur Nelson, Courtenay.
 Bernhard C. Hjelle, Mercer.

PENNSYLVANIA

J. Beaver Gearhart, Danville.
 William E. Henry, Nazareth.
 William E. Marsden, Nesquehoning.

Raymond A. Kistler, Palmerton.
 George B. Wilcox, Portland.
 Thomas Y. Tarlton, Summithill.

RHODE ISLAND

Almira B. Lewis, Ashaway.
 S. Martin Rose, Block Island.
 Mary V. Nichols, Bradford.
 George W. Warren, Bristol.
 George T. Lund, Greystone.
 Hartzell R. Birch, Kingston.
 Thatcher T. Bowler, Newport.
 Catherine M. Green, Portsmouth.
 Edwin S. Babcock, Saunterstown.
 Frank A. Rixford, Woonsocket.

SOUTH DAKOTA

John D. Evans, Alpena.
 John V. Drips, Belvidere.
 Leroy A. Gage, Bryant.
 Leonard J. Walker, Carthage.
 William W. Sour, Castlewood.
 Winfred E. Whittemore, Estelline.
 Lee E. Buck, Flandreau.
 Henry Rohrer, Madison.
 John Larson, Pukwana.
 Gust M. Eggen, Vienna.
 Victor M. Dalthorp, Volga.
 Guy M. King, Wessington.
 Volney T. Warner, Woonsocket.
 John W. Woods, Worthing.

TENNESSEE

John F. Gaines, Gainesboro.
 Harry K. Dodson, Kenton.
 Hugh G. Haworth, New Market.
 William E. Hudgins, Union City.

TEXAS

Anderson J. Hixson, Abbott.
 Henrietta Fricke, Brenham.
 John C. Flanagan, Crystal City.
 Arno L. Wahrmund, Eagle Lake.
 William D. Hawthorn, Elkhart.
 Vivian B. Boone, Fabens.
 William N. Moore, Fort Worth.
 Andrew J. Harrison, Goldthwaite.
 James M. Cottle, Moran.
 Sadie M. Boulware, San Angelo.
 William A. Farek, Schulenburg.
 Grover C. Stephens, Sierra Blanca.

UTAH

Ezra P. Jensen, Garland.
 Maranda Smith, Heber.
 Norman G. Allan, Wellsville.

WASHINGTON

Gertrude Keys, Manson.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WEDNESDAY, *January 11, 1928*

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

APPOINTMENT OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE FOR THE DAY

The CLERK. The Clerk will read a letter from the Speaker.

THE SPEAKER'S ROOMS,
 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
 Washington, D. C., January 11, 1928.

I hereby designate Hon. JOHN Q. TILSON to act as Speaker pro tempore to-day.

NICHOLAS LONGWORTH.

Mr. TILSON assumed the chair as Speaker pro tempore.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O Thou who has taught us to say, "Our Father," teach us to say, "Thy will be done." It is the foundation of our usefulness, hope, and redemption. Inspire us with the knowledge that the issues of life are not from without but from within. Do Thou lift up the standard of truth and wisdom before us, and may it gleam on our way. Give us the blessedness of the man whose delight is in the law of the Lord and who can tell of Thy statutes rejoicing the heart. May failure never set its cloud upon our labors. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. SNELL. Mr. Speaker, the consideration of the pending appropriation bill has taken longer than was expected and, therefore, we have not had an opportunity to consider bills on the Private Calendar. I ask unanimous consent that Calendar Wednesday business be dispensed with to-day and that after the completion of the pending appropriation bill it may be in order to take up bills on the Private Calendar unobjected to for the balance of the day.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from New York asks unanimous consent that upon the disposition of the appropriation bill now pending Calendar Wednesday business be dispensed with, and that the House proceed to consider bills on the Private Calendar unobjected to in the House as in Committee of the Whole. Is there objection?

Mr. KVALE. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, what effect will that have in postponing indefinitely the consideration of the Norris amendment to abolish lame-duck sessions?

Mr. SNELL. I do not think it will have a particle of effect one way or the other.

Mr. KVALE. To dispense with Calendar Wednesday?

Mr. SNELL. It will dispense with Calendar Wednesday to-day, but the matter to which the gentleman refers is not ready to be considered to-day, so that this action will not affect the consideration of it in any way whatever.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, are there no committees having bills to present for the consideration of the House?

Mr. SNELL. I understand there is only one bill on the calendar at the present time, and that is on the Consent Calendar.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. CRAMTON, from the Committee on Appropriations, by direction of that committee, submitted a privileged report on the bill (H. R. 9136) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1929, and for other purposes, which was read and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. HASTINGS. Mr. Speaker, I reserve all points of order on the bill.

SENATE BILL REFERRED

A bill of the following title was taken from the Speaker's table and referred to the appropriate committee as indicated below:

S. 1968. An act to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to pay for the use and occupancy by the Department of Agriculture of the Bleber Building, 1358 B Street SW., Washington, D. C., and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

Mr. SNELL. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 11]

Aldrich	Deal	Haugen	Schneider
Anthony	Dempsey	Irwin	Selvig
Aswell	Dickstein	Johnson, Okla.	Spearing
Ayres	Douglas, Ariz.	Kendall	Stodman
Beck, Pa.	Doyle	Kent	Strong, Pa.
Beedy	Drewry	Kindred	Strother
Bell	Evans, Calif.	Kunz	Sullivan
Boles	Fitzgerald, R. G.	Larsen	Swank
Britten	Fulmer	Leatherwood	Taylor, Colo.
Browning	Furlow	Lech	Tillman
Bushong	Gallivan	Linthicum	Tinkham
Canfield	Garrott, Tex.	McLaughlin	Tucker
Carew	Graham	McLeod	Wainwright
Clancy	Green, Iowa	Michaelson	Whitehead
Connally, Tex.	Greenwood	Mooney	Wilson, La.
Crisp	Hall, N. Dak.	Prall	Wilson, Miss.
Crosser	Hammer	Purnell	Wingo
Davenport	Hancock	Reed, N. Y.	Wood
Davey	Hardy	Sabath	Zihman

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Three hundred and fifty-seven Members have answered to their names; a quorum.

On motion of Mr. SNELL, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

WILL ROGERS

Mr. HOWARD of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker—
The SPEAKER pro tempore. For what purpose does the gentleman from Nebraska rise?

Mr. HOWARD of Nebraska. For the purpose of stating a question of the highest personal privilege, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state his question of privilege.

Mr. HOWARD of Nebraska. The personal privilege is in behalf of a brother Member of this House who happens to bear my own name.

It seems that a few days ago my colleague the gentleman from Oklahoma of my name delivered a talk here on the floor to the ear of the House and the country proposing for President of the United States a man who during the past year has preached more honest-to-goodness, progressive Democratic gospel than any other man whose name has been mentioned for the Presidency on either side, with the possible exception of Al Smith. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. MADDEN. Is the gentleman seconding now the motion nominating this man?

Mr. HOWARD of Nebraska. Pretty soon—not yet. [Laughter.]

It so happens that the greatest cartoonist in the world, Mr. Berryman [applause], got his lines mixed just a little bit and last evening he drew and presented in the Evening Star what has been said by my prejudiced friends to be a very beautiful picture of me [laughter], putting me in the attitude of presenting the name of Will Rogers for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency.

The personal privilege I state is this: A Member of this House, by a cartoonist, here within the shadow of the Capitol, has been deprived of the honor which belongs to him; and it was a great honor, Mr. Speaker, for my colleague [Mr. HOWARD of Oklahoma] to be privileged to first present the name of Will Rogers for the Democratic presidential nomination. Why? Because Will Rogers is the only man of any party in the United States who has had the stomachical courage to ask a great question—"Why are we in Nicaragua, and what the hell are we doing there?" [Laughter and applause.]

Now, Mr. Speaker, I have a right to plead for fairness in the name and in the behalf of a Howard. It is a wonderful name. Perhaps you, Mr. Speaker, and others might be interested in the origin of that name. [Laughter.] It seems that long ago, under one of the Irish kings, when my own forefathers and the forebears of the Oklahoma Howards and of Sir Esme Howard, the most erudite and humane ambassador ever sent from St. James to Washington, were mostly hiding in the brush, for reasons not here to be stated, it was the custom of the monarchs to appoint wardens of the king's hounds, wardens of the horse, and wardens of the hogs. Well, my people were of the hog wardens [laughter], but finally, as has happened in our own language here in this country, the people began to corrupt it, and instead of calling us hog wardens they called us hogwards, and one day there was a harelipped young man who could not pronounce things very well and he just dropped the "g." So we have been Howards ever since. [Laughter and applause.] That is all. [Applause.]

UNVEILING OF A MONUMENT AT BLACK WOLF, VA.

Mr. PEERY. Mr. Speaker, on June 14, 1927, Hon. Wells Goodykoontz, a former Member of this House, delivered a notable address of historic interest at the unveiling of a monument erected by the Col. Andrew Donally Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, at Black Wolf, McDowell County, W. Va., and I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks by printing the same in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Virginia asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD in the manner indicated. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The address is as follows:

THE OBJECT OF THE MEETING

Mr. GOODYKOONTZ. Under the providence of God and in this free country of ordered government we are assembled on this beautiful summer afternoon at an historic place to establish a monument whereon is a record to perpetuate the memory of three brave men who here fought with the Indians on what was then the frontier of the settlement.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

The erection of this monument, with its tablet, is to be credited to the tireless and unselfish labors of the officers and members of the Col. Andrew Donally Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, of the county of McDowell.

The primary purpose of this society is the preservation of historic places, objects, and records pertaining to the American Revolution, and the erection of monuments on historic sites.

The founding of this actively patriotic organization marked a new era in American history and has caused an increased, fervent glow of patriotism.

In proving eligibility to membership ancient court records are searched, old Bibles with their priceless family records recovered, histories examined, traditions run down, and lineage to a worthy ancestor connected with the struggle for independence thereby established.

This work of investigation, and the production of proof sufficient to authenticate lineal descent from an American ancestor who rendered a military or other public service to the Colonies in their successful effort to throw off the yoke of tyranny imposed by the British monarch, has served to increase and widely diffuse a greater knowledge of history, an appreciation and pride of ancestry, a love for the beautiful in art, a veneration for things made sacred by reason of antiquity, a continuing regard for the memory of the noble pioneers—men and women—who endured hardship amid peril to the end that others might dwell in contentment, peace, and happiness, and, above all else, a profound reverence for the things that are sacred to every lover of liberty—the Declaration, the Constitution, the flag, and Lincoln's Gettysburg Address—these accomplishments, among others, have come as the ennobling result of the work of the Daughters of the Revolution.

In erecting memorials to others they are, in reality—although oblivious of the fact—rearing a lofty and enduring monument to themselves.

ONE OR TWO BLACK SHEEP IN THE FAMILY

We are met to do honor to three members of the Harman family, but, before proceeding to the main subject, there is a matter that I wish first to dispose of.

Although somewhat reluctant, publicly, to make the statement, yet, conformable to a strict regard for truth and candor, and agreeable to the principle of law that an exception proves the rule, I am forced to admit that there is one black sheep in the Harman family. It were not necessary to mention the name of this unruly member, for his identity and reputation are well known throughout this entire region—in fact, his reputation is known to the people of two States, Virginia and West Virginia. I would not thus dare to speak so plainly of Mr. J. N. Harman, jr., of the Welch bar, did I not know whereof I speak. The fact is, I, myself, have run around quite a bit with "Newt."

Doctor Jaeger once said of himself that he was an illustrious son of a degenerate sire. Our friend "Newt" may labor under the same delusion, but if so, and for a satisfactory reason, he keeps his thought unto himself.

Perhaps I should have said, there were two "black sheep" in the Harman family, for am I not related, if not by affinity, then by consanguinity, unto that family? The Harmans may, or may not recognize the relationship. A bright friend of mine once said to me, his experience had taught him, that kinfolk were of little advantage. He said, that if they were poor and of no account, he would have nothing to do with them; and if, to the contrary, they were rich and influential, they would have nothing to do with him.

ANCESTRY AND BIRTH OF HENRY HARMAN

A Teutonic family name signifies something more than a mere name. In German the letter "e" is generally pronounced the same as "a" in our own language.

The transition of the Germanic name, Hermann, to the Americanized Harman was, therefore, an easy and quite natural evolution.

While our spelling of the name differs from the original, the sound remains the same.

Hermann, we are told, implies honor. Definitively, it means—according to Rupp—one who subdues; a master man; a warrior.

Henry Harman, therefore, was not improperly named. Senator John Newton Harman, sr., has written not only a history of Tazewell County, Va., in two volumes, but also a genealogy of the Harman family. Only one who has carried the burden of such a task can appreciate the cost to body and mind involved. Every member of that numerous and widely scattered family should rise up and call him blessed.

We are indebted to this painstaking investigator and historian for a record of the life and career of Heinrich Adam Hermann, the father of Henry, and it was the exploit of the latter, acting in conjunction with his two sons, George and Mathias, that has moved the daughters to perpetuate their heroic action.

Henry was the second son of Heinrich Adam Hermann, who was born in southern Germany, near the common source of the Danube and the Rhine.

The author aforementioned, in one of his volumes, has transcribed and translated from the priceless old German Lutheran Bible of Heinrich Adam Hermann the following:

"I, Heinrich Adam Hermann, married Louisa Katrina October 8, 1723, and have together begotten 11 children, and have lived in matri-

mony as true married folks should up to the year 1749, when my dear wife died March 18, and was buried the 21st, which fell on a Monday.

"The blood of Jesus Christ cleanses us of all our sins. Amen.

"Lord Jesus, for you I lived. Yours I am in death."

"And," he continues, "my wife, Louisa Katrina" (he does not specify her family name), "her last meditation was this: 'I know that my Savior lives and will support me when leaving the earth * * * and in my flesh will see God the same evening, and my eyes will perceive him.'"

Realizing that she must soon quit the scenes of this life, that grand old mother in Zion—as divined and set down by her husband—further said:

"All men must die, and I must leave."

And then the record tells us—

* * * "They sang for her the last song, 'My Earthly Travels are O'er.'"

The hymn having been concluded, with the old man and the children standing around the death bed, she said: "Goodnight, all my loved ones," and died 9 o'clock, 25 minutes.

GERMAN MIGRATION TO AMERICA

The Germans in migrating to America usually began their long journey by traveling in river boats to the mouth of the Rhine. The trip down usually required from four to six weeks, the travelers being held up by the petty officials of every little principality demanding customs duty, and purposely delayed in order that shop and innkeepers might profit from their scanty means.

The emigrant ships, commanded by English masters, sailed from Goeree, a port on the North Sea near Rotterdam. These were sailing boats that crossed the ocean. The vessels of the larger size were 99 feet in length, 26 feet in breadth, and of 311 tons capacity.

Some of the ships' lists as of that day show as many as 480 passengers. How a ship so small could accommodate so many passengers we can not very well understand.

Ships sailing from Rotterdam for America usually touched at Cowes or the Isle of Man, where they took on supplies and went through certain formalities required by the maritime and immigration laws of England. The time required for the voyage across the ocean varied from two to six months, depending on wind and weather. The boats that successfully weathered the storms landed at the port of Philadelphia. Some that sailed went down at sea.

The reason for leaving the Palatinate—southern Germany—was due, in large measure, to the "thirty years' war." The effect of this war upon Germany was vastly destructive of her population as well as her property. According to Myers (General History, sec. 791), "the Duchy of Wurtemberg had one-half million of inhabitants at the commencement of the war; at its close had barely 50,000," or only one out of ten. This authority further says that on every hand were the charred remains of the hovels of the peasants and the palaces of the nobility. Vast districts lay waste without an inhabitant. The very soil in many regions had reverted to its primitive wildness.

Later, France conducted another war in southern Germany, known as the "war of the Palatinate." Louis, the French monarch, ordered that the country should again be laid waste. According to Myers, all tangible improvements, even the fruit trees, vines, and crops, were destroyed. It is, therefore, not surprising that Adam Harman, together with many thousands of his fellow countrymen, should have bid farewell to that troubled land and sailed for the New World, in the Western Hemisphere.

PENNSYLVANIA

Emigrants to Pennsylvania, the forests of William Penn, were attracted there by Penn, who prepared and circulated a prospectus stating his plan of government, the price he would charge for the land, and the wonderful advantages and opportunities afforded the settler. The price he asked for the land was less than 10 cents per acre, and the purchaser was to have a voice in the making of the laws that would govern the Province.

Penn made a favorable treaty with the Indians under the famous elm tree at Shack-a-Maxon, whereby the Indians promised to "live in love with William Penn and his children as long as the sun and moon give light." It is said that this was the only Indian treaty ever made and never broken.

Many of the emigrants who purchased land from Penn were able to dispose of the same at a nice profit, and some having done this moved down into the Shenandoah Valley or elsewhere in Virginia and into North Carolina, where they were able to buy good land at a very low price and thus increase the area of their holdings.

GOOD FAMILY STOCK

In recent years I have observed upon the part of some in whose veins flow blood of German extraction a disposition to deny their racial origin, and to claim that they are descended from Dutch or Huguenot ancestry.

As for myself I would not alter the fact, if I could, that the birth of three of my grandparents was recorded in German Bibles, no less than I would deny the further fact that my forbears, in company with the Harmans, helped to fight the battles of the Revolution.

The German regiments of Pennsylvania, the one organized in the Shenandoah Valley, and the soldiers of German origin under other commands did their work well and faithfully. They made their own guns and manufactured their own powder. Moreover, they were good marksmen, for history records that they could place an ounce ball within a 4-inch circle at a distance of 300 yards.

This contingent of Colonial citizenship, being free of the Tory element, put their whole heart and soul in the fight for freedom, and when liberty had been won, with characteristic industry and economy assiduously went forward with their fellow citizens in the work of building the Nation.

When danger approached or there was a difficult task to be performed, the Harmans led the way. They were natural fighters and took the lead in all the combats with the Indians, as witness the battles of Tug River, Little River, and Warfield; and in the rescue of Mary Ingles, and, on another occasion, Jennie Wiley, each of whom had been captured by the Indians.

These forbears were characterized not only by fortitude and a supreme courage, but by a Christian faith and an upright walk in life that was truly commendable.

Should there be grounds for wonder that later generations of that truly remarkable family should have attained undue success and distinction?

The men and women bearing the honored name of Harman may well "point with pride" to their noble ancestry. These come from good stock, and blood counts in men and women no less than in other animals.

Henry Harman, according to tradition, was born on the Isle of Man about 1726, at which the vessel touched on its way from Rotterdam to the port of Philadelphia.

According to the Harman Genealogy (p. 71), Henry, when 10 years of age, moved with his parents from Pennsylvania to Strasburg, in the Shenandoah Valley. Nine years later—in 1745—the family moved and settled at Eggleston Springs, on Woods, now known as New River.

Senator Harman, in his Genealogy, shows that by a report of the survey of a road filed in Orange County court in 1745 the road is described as ending "at the house of Adam Harman, on New or Woods River." Mr. William E. Connelly, secretary of the Kansas State Historical Society, who has given special attention to the history of the Mississippi Valley, and is the author of valuable histories, commenting on the discovery of Mr. Harman, has written: "So the honor and distinction of having erected the first dwelling and making the first permanent settlement of English-speaking people in the Mississippi Valley goes to that sturdy pioneer, Adam Harman. For though he was German in blood and spoke the German tongue, he also spoke English and was fully identified with the English westward movement in Virginia * * * and was a citizen of Virginia."

It is presumed that Henry Harman and his oldest brother, Adam, were the sons who, with their father, the elder Adam Harman, rescued Mrs. Ingles on her return to New River after her four months' captivity by the Indians.

Henry Harman was made a captain of the militia to defend "His Majesty's Colonies." In 1759 he commanded the militia in fights with the Indians on New River.

In 1787 he planned and led the pursuit of the Shawnee Indians after their capture of the English (Ingles) family in Burks Garden.

One year later he and his two sons, George and Mathias, fought here on Tug River the battle with the seven Indians.

There are many other important incidents in the life of Henry Harman worthy to be mentioned, a record of which is to be found in various histories, which I shall not have the time to speak of on this occasion.

We are told that after an eventful life he died in 1822 at Hollybrook, in what is now Bland County, Va., at the age of 95 years. Thus ended the career of the great Indian fighter, forbear, and citizen, Capt. Henry Harman.

THE BATTLE

The monumenting stone with tablet before you marks the spot, well authenticated, where Henry Harman and two of his sons, George and Mathias, engaged in battle with seven Shawnee Indians, the leader of whom was Chief Black Wolf, alleged to have been the son of the noted Indian warrior, Chief Cornstalk, slain at Point Pleasant, W. Va., and at whose grave, in the courthouse yard, a monument has been erected.

In that unequal battle the three Harmans were surrounded by the Indians, seven in number; only four of the latter had guns, the others being armed with bows and arrows, tomahawks, and scalping knives.

Two of the Indians having been wounded by the fire of George and his father, one of the Indians rushed at George with tomahawk raised for a blow, but when within striking distance George let down upon his head with the gun, which brought the Indian to the ground; recovering, the Indian made at him again, but George seized the Indian's knife and plunged it deep into his side, and Mathias with a tomahawk struck him on the head and finished the work with him.

Two Indians had attacked the old man and were maneuvering around him to get a clear fire at his left breast. The Harmans to a man wore their bullet pouch on their left side. When the old man had nearly completed the loading of his gun an Indian fired at him, striking his arm and cutting an artery. A moment later "the fearful string was heard to vibrate and an arrow entered Mr. Harman's breast and lodged against a rib." Mathias, who had been directed by his father to reserve his fire, was then granted permission to shoot. An Indian, the chief, was standing under a large beech tree. At the report of the rifle the Indian fell, throwing his tomahawk high among the branches of the tree under which he stood. Seeing that two of them were dead and two others of their number badly wounded, the surviving Indians made off.

The arm of Mr. Harman was tied up, his pipe lit, his face washed; the Indians were scalped, the tomahawks gathered up with the arrows, including those which had punctured Mr. Harman's body, and the Harmans then began their march back to the settlement.

Upon the beech tree, under which the chief was killed, was roughly carved an Indian, a bow, and a gun, commemorative of the fight. The monument stands near where the beech tree stood.

In narrating the facts relating to the battle I have freely used, without quotations, the text of Doctor Bickley's History of Tazewell County, as corrected and supplemented by Senator Harman in his genealogy of the family and in his two volumes entitled "Annals of Tazewell County."

THE BATTLE GROUND

Turning our eyes toward the distant past let us, in imagination, undertake to visualize conditions existing here on November 12, 1788.

On that gray November evening of nearly a century and a half ago there stood on this ground a primeval forest of spreading beech, giant oak and lofty poplar, unscarred by the hand of man.

The solitude of that Cathedral of God had continued unbroken except for the voices of nature.

The denizens of the forest were there. The black bear, the fleet-footed deer, and the wild turkey made it their home, and the stillness of the night was broken by the lonesome hoot of an owl or the scream of the panther.

Once in a while bands of hostile Indians, their feet incased in moccasins, took the war path leading from the Ohio up the Guyandotte, or the Big Sandy, and silently passed this way in order to reach the Virginia settlements, there to commit their depredations.

But America was no longer an unknown continent, a lonely land. Civilization having come and occupied a wide area along the Atlantic—and settlers being scattered over the entire eastern escarpment of the Appalachians—was now advancing.

Brave and adventurous souls occupied the outposts of the settlements, and these, intermittently but gradually, were breaking through the mountains and pushing westwardly into the wilderness.

The march of the pioneer, constituting an epic in American history, never faltered and never rested until halted on the shores of the Pacific Ocean.

THE MOTHERS OF THE FRONTIER

The hardships and perils of life on the frontier were far greater for the women than for the men.

Living in lonely cabins at great distances apart, with the men away from home, in the field at work, or out hunting for game—that being a matter of necessity in order to procure bread and meat for the table—or with the militia on some military expedition, either punitive or defending the settlement, the women remained at home, in charge of the children, and suffering from an indescribable dread, being constantly exposed to danger, fraught with the most terrible consequences.

What must have been the state of her mind to realize that at any moment—night or day—powerful, cruel, copper-skinned savages of a strange tongue with a guttural sound were likely to emerge from the dark woods and enter her cabin home.

The horror of her fear was that of seeing the brains of the baby at her breast dashed out against the trunk of a tree, as was the experience of Mrs. Moore at Abbs Valley, the home set on fire, and she herself led into the forest by a lecherous animal in the form of a man, finally to be marched as a captive hundreds of miles from home and, it might be, burned at the stake.

Whether the pioneer mothers' distress of mind went no further than dread, or whether her fears were fulfilled in actuality, she rendered unto posterity and civilization a service a thousand times greater than was ever rendered by any man upon the battle field.

The place you have monumented is sacred ground. May the memorial you have erected stand always as an evidence and a testimony of your appreciation of those who fought here that others might live in peace and happiness.

ARTICLE BY HON. JOHN Q. TILSON

Mr. WOODRUFF. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by printing an article appearing in the American Forests Magazine, written by the Hon. JOHN Q. TILSON, of Connecticut. [Applause.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Michigan asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD in the manner indicated by him. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. WOODRUFF. Mr. Speaker, under consent granted me to extend my remarks in the RECORD I insert the following:

(Mr. TILSON, in "A Plea for the Forests," has given expression to observations of forest conditions made by him during the past summer in the course of an extended trip through China, Japan, Korea, and a large portion of the western United States. From the majority leader of the House these views and conclusions will, very naturally, command wide interest.—Editor American Forests Magazine.)

A PLEA FOR THE FORESTS

It is often said that a statesman is a dead politician, which usually means that the statesman is not always recognized or fully appreciated during his lifetime. If we must insist upon some sort of sinister meaning for the much-abused word "politician," a much better characterization would be that the politician looks only to the present, or at least to the next election, while the statesman looks to the future welfare of the country, even at the expense of present prestige. Perhaps in no other one thing pertaining to the public welfare are these two viewpoints so well illustrated as in connection with the preservation and reproduction of forests. The long period of time required to grow a forest often brings present interest into conflict with the future.

It is stated in the New Testament that the leaves of the trees were for the healing of the nations and many diverse interpretations have been made of this poetic text. The leaves of the trees spread welcome shade where the sun is hot for rest and refreshment; they have become dust out of which plants are grown for both food and raiment. Many other direct and obvious uses of the leaves of the trees will occur to anyone. The trunks and branches which bear the leaves have even more varied and obvious uses. They produce shelter from the inclement weather, clothing, fuel, weapons, means of transportation, and material for a thousand different useful purposes.

All the uses to which reference has been made are apparent and manifest. There are others not so well understood or so generally accepted, but which are of very great importance. For instance, the effect of forest growth upon the climate, the amount and distribution of rainfall and the regularity in the flow of streams are all matters affecting very vitally life on the earth's surface and all are in turn affected by the existence or nonexistence of forests.

Thus far reference has been made only to some of the useful purposes directly served by forests. The case in favor of the forests can not be adequately made up, however, without at the same time taking into the account some of the injury that flows from the wasteful destruction of the forests and their removal from uplands and mountains. When well-forested areas are entered upon by would-be settlers for the purpose of establishing homes and gaining a livelihood by tilling the soil, the forest is encountered as something that must be met and overcome by irksome labor, so that it is not to be wondered at that the pioneer regarded the forest more in the light of an enemy than as a friend.

I recall quite vividly my own life as a youngster in the fine forests of hardwoods and pine on the slopes of the southern Appalachian Mountains, where each year new land was cleared for cultivation and in doing so the finest trees were felled indiscriminately, cut into manageable lengths, rolled into immense heaps, and burned. As I look back upon those scenes from the viewpoint of the present they seem almost criminal in their wastefulness, and yet it was only a case of apparent present necessity being met at the expense of the indistinctly foreseen future. The lands that were stripped of forests supported life and, therefore, to the extent necessary for that purpose, their denudation was justified, but probably by careful tillage half the land would have served the purpose, while half the acreage of my father's farm covered with the primeval forests would now be a small fortune.

It is only when the forests are gone and the many ill effects from it begin to develop that one can see clearly the mistake. When the pinch of high-priced lumber brought from a distance begins to be felt, those who may have thought little about it begin to take notice. Then firewood begins to grow scarce and good wood difficult to procure at any price. These things again are directly felt. It is the indirect effects that are the most hurtful and far-reaching. When the forests on the hillsides are felled and the humus formed from decomposing leaves is removed erosion soon begins and the land itself rapidly loses its productiveness. When the rain falls in the forests the force of the fall is broken by the leaves and branches, so that it drops gently to earth to be sucked into the ground by the leaves and the spongy humus, while the standing trees protect from the sun's rays, thus lessening the immediate evaporation. The water thus taken into the ground finds its way into underground waters and comes out in perpetual springs. Of all the blessings vouchsafed by the Creator to His creatures none is greater and none is so essential to life itself as living water. It is at its best when it gushes from the earth at

the foot of a wooded hill. Follow it in its journey to the sea. Along its course it serves to slake the thirst of man and beast and all vegetation; it turns wheels to furnish power for a thousand human wants; it carries man and his commerce wheresoever he will, and finally adds its flood to replenish the great reservoir of the sea. It blesses man at every stage of its journey and this is as it was intended to be by the beneficent Creator.

On the other hand, let us see what happens when man has done his handiwork badly. When the rain falls upon the denuded hillside there are no trees to break the fall or prevent rapid evaporation, or leaves or spongy humus to drink it up. Instead of being taken into the earth it runs off rapidly, carrying with it the loose soil and small gravel, thus leaving the land unproductive. It rushes on increasing in volume until it becomes a destructive flood. The process just described, multiplied many thousand times, with a most unfortunate coincidence in their coming together, has just produced the most destructive catastrophe that has ever visited this country, destroying precious lives and untold millions of property in the great Delta region of the Mississippi River.

We have followed only the water itself in its destructive course. What of the soil and silt carried from the uplands? First, it makes the water less fit for human use. Next, the sand, being heavier than the soil, is first dropped out, covering up fertile lands so as to make them unproductive. Reaching the more quiet waters, other sediment drops, filling up useful ditches and stream beds, and finally, as the streams enter the sea, forming bars across their mouths, thus obstructing navigation.

No one can visit China without having the tragic lesson of forest destruction borne in upon him in a most forceful manner. China has 400,000,000 population. In area it is one of the largest countries in all the world. It contains some of the very large rivers of the world. China has comparatively an extremely small mileage of railroads, so that its rivers should be relatively more important than those of any other country. And yet what do we find? The mouths of all its rivers choked with sand bars. Up to about 10 years ago large ships could not discharge at the docks of Shanghai. At last the enormous commerce of this great port forced its improvement, but it was a huge and expensive undertaking. Vessels of any considerable draft can not now reach Tientsin at all, but must stop outside of Taku Bar. Tientsin is situated in a great alluvial plain which has been brought down from the region of Peking and above by the Hai Ho River. All the hills and mountains in all this region were denuded of their forests evidently many centuries ago. No forests remain, but that they were once forest covered or at least are capable of producing trees is shown by the many sacred trees about their temples and the tombs of their ancestors. The rain now falls upon the barren slopes and rapidly rushes to the sea, carrying with it every particle of detached earth that it can carry. The sediment containing sand and gravel is deposited upon the fertile fields, while the finer sediment is carried into irrigation ditches, the beds of streams, and canals.

In Korea the same mistake of denuding the hillsides has been made as in China, with identical results so far as time has permitted. Doubtless China had been stripped of its forests for centuries while Korea was still a well-wooded country, but Korea is no longer well wooded, having been denuded to its very mountain peaks, while the same sad story is being written of the barren mountains being washed down to fill up the precious irrigation ditches and to cover with worthless sand and silt the precious rice paddies and fertile wheat fields.

It is worthy of note that since Japan took over Korea a very ambitious and expensive program of reforestation has been entered upon and is now being carried on there with every indication of a finally successful outcome, but it will require many decades of time and an unlimited amount of money to undo, even in small part, the great injury done to this unfortunate country by the reckless expenditure of its great forest wealth.

Japan herself has done much better in this regard in her own little island empire. The islands are evidently of comparatively recent geological formation, so that there are many high mountains with precipitous slopes and much of the land is steeply sloping hillsides. From some of these the forests were stripped carelessly and erosion had begun its deadly work, but has not been permitted to run its destructive course as in China and to a lesser degree in Korea. In fact, in no other one thing are those who have directed the internal affairs of Japan to be so much commended as for the masterly, statesman-like forestry policy that has been inaugurated and is now being carried out in that country.

Our own country is old, geologically speaking, but quite youthful in point of utilization of the land either for the timber originally standing on it or for agricultural purposes. The time has not been sufficient in which to make all the mistakes of older countries, but, considering the brief period of our history, we have surely made our share and the end is not yet. It is already apparent what the end will be. We must not stumble blindly on into the condition of China and other portions of the Orient or even to the state already reached by some parts of Europe.

The problem of saving and replacing our forests is a difficult one—in fact, one of the most difficult with which the statesmen and business men of our day have to deal. The problem is greatly complicated for us by our dual form of State and Federal Government, which has worked so well in separating local from really national affairs, and which should be preserved as one of our most beneficent institutions. The forests, of necessity, are local and must be dealt with primarily as matters of State concern. But the direct influence of forests or lack of forests is felt beyond the confines of a single State and so becomes national in effect.

The taxing of forest lands presents another difficulty. Few are willing to pay heavy yearly taxes on lands which have no annual yield and which in the very nature of things can not yield an income during the life of the taxpayer. Lands in the States of Washington and Oregon, for instance, which have yielded up their original stand of fir and cedar will under proper conditions reforest themselves, but the cost of proper fire protection added to the taxes makes it a doubtful financial venture to undertake to hold it until the new forest can produce an income. The result is that destructive fires devastate most of the cut-over lands and much of it is permitted to be sold for taxes.

The sale of cut-over lands for taxes of itself offers a hopeful suggestion that may possibly help bring the solution of this one phase of the forestry problem. The State itself pays no taxes. It does not die as individual personal taxpayers do and can afford to wait until the next generation or even until the next century for its profit provided the investment is sound and the resulting effect of holding the land is meanwhile beneficent. The idea of State socialism is repugnant to me, but I see no insuperable difficulty in the State resuming the title to the land during the period of reforestation and then under conditions fair to the public, returning it to private ownership at the proper time.

APPROPRIATION BILL FOR THE DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, AND LABOR

The SPEAKER pro tempore. When the House adjourned yesterday the engrossment of the appropriation bill had just been ordered when the demand was made for reading of the engrossed copy. So the first business in order is the reading of the engrossed copy of the bill (H. R. 8269).

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I shall not insist on the reading.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The demand for the reading is withdrawn, and the Clerk will read the bill by title.

The bill was read the third time.

Mr. CELLER and Mr. JOHNSON of Washington rose.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. For what purpose does the gentleman from New York rise?

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I desire to offer a motion to recommit, which the Clerk will read. I have handed the motion to the Clerk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. CELLER. The gentleman is opposed to the bill and for that reason I offer the motion to recommit, and on that I demand the previous question.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I was on my feet demanding recognition, and as the Members will remember, I gave notice of my motion to recommit yesterday.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from New York was also on his feet.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. But, I think, Mr. Speaker, if the Chair will bear with me, I was seeking recognition for this purpose during the consideration of the bill and a demand was made in order to hold the motion until this morning with the understanding I would be recognized at this time to submit a motion to recommit.

Mr. SNELL. Mr. Speaker, I do not know of any arrangement of that kind.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. If the House will bear with the Chair for a moment, the Chair will state, in the first place, that recognition is within the discretion of the Chair, except as to the fact of opposition to the bill. In the next place, the Chair will attempt to give recognition in accordance with the practice of the House. Knowing that there would be demands made from both sides of the House for recognition, the Speaker before designating the present occupant of the chair to preside to-day, talked with me about it and said that as between two Members, neither of them being a member of the committee in charge of the bill under consideration, with equal rights in all other respects, except that one of them is on the majority side and the other on the minority side, he would recognize the gentleman on the minority side; which in the opinion of the present occupant of the chair is the sound practice of this House. In accordance with that practice and the express approval of the Speaker himself, I have recognized the gentleman from New York, who submits a motion to recommit and on

that motion demands the previous question. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CELLER moves to recommit the bill (H. R. 8269) to the Committee on Appropriations with instructions to report forthwith the following amendment: On page 111, line 8, strike out "\$7,110,000" and insert "\$7,210,000."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. And on that the gentleman from New York moves the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to recommit.

The question was taken, and the motion was rejected.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. That is not in order. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The question was taken, and the bill was passed.

On motion of Mr. SHREVE, a motion to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed was laid on the table.

THE PRIVATE CALENDAR

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will call the Private Calendar.

JOHN J. WATERS

The first business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 1589) for the relief of John J. Waters.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of the pension laws John J. Waters shall be hereafter held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a private of Company E, Second Regiment Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, on February 4, 1863: *Provided,* That no back pension, back pay, or back allowance shall accrue by virtue of the passage of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GUY CARLTON BAKER

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 1590) to correct the records of the War Department to show that Guy Carlton Baker and Calton C. Baker or Carlton C. Baker is one and the same person.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to amend the records of the War Department to show that Guy Carlton Baker is one and the same person as Calton C. Baker or Carlton C. Baker, who served in the War of 1812 as a private in Capt. Ezekiel Colburn's company, Lieut. Col. Thomas B. Benedict's regiment, New York Militia.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CALVIN H. BURKHEAD

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 4707) for the relief of Calvin H. Burkhead.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of War is authorized and directed to pay to Capt. Calvin H. Burkhead, out of any appropriation now or hereafter available for travel of the Army, the sum of \$1,971.60 to reimburse him for money paid by him while traveling under official orders in Alaska from July 1, 1922, to and including September 5, 1924.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CURTIS P. WISE

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 802) to correct the military record of Curtis P. Wise.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?
There was no objection.
The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers, Curtis P. Wise, who was a member of Company L, One hundred and twenty-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a private of that organization on the 30th day of March, 1863: *Provided,* That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

WILLIAM EARHART

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 871) for the relief of William Earhart.

The Clerk read the title to the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers, William Earhart, who was a member of Company B, Thirteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry, Civil War, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been discharged honorably from the military service of the United States as a private of that organization on the 18th day of August, 1863: *Provided,* That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GEORGE ADAMS

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 1072) for the relief of George Adams.

The Clerk read the title to the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers, George Adams, who was a member of Company G, Forty-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been discharged honorably from the military service of the United States as a private of that organization on the 13th day of August, 1865: *Provided,* That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

WILLIAM MORIN

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 2272) for the relief of William Morin.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers, William Morin, who was a member of Company G, Fifteenth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, Civil War, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a private of that organization on the 25th day of January, 1864: *Provided,* That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

Mr. WOODRUFF. Mr. Chairman, I move to amend by striking out the words "25th day of January" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "17th day of September."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Michigan offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. WOODRUFF: In line 9, strike out the words and figures "25th day of January" and insert in lieu thereof the words and figures "17th day of September."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to, and the bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

LUCIUS BELL

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 2284) for the relief of Lucius Bell.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object in order to ask a question. On the claim of the soldier that after enlisting in 1861 he had consumption and went home, the War Department made the following report:

The records show that Lucius Bell was enrolled April 30, 1861, and was mustered into service May 13, 1861, as a private of Company B, Twelfth New York Volunteer Infantry, to serve three months. On the roll of his company, dated August 13, 1861, he was reported as "deserted from the company on the 21st day of July, 1861."

He was mustered into the service on May 13 and on the 21st day of July the same year he is reported as deserting. That is all the record we have.

Mr. WOODRUFF. Mr. Speaker, I call the attention of the gentleman to the fact that we are not proposing to correct this man's record in such a way that he can have a pension from it.

Mr. BLANTON. But he will draw one from the date of the passage of this act, will he not?

Mr. WOODRUFF. No, indeed. He can not, because we merely correct the record as of July 31, 1861, and he will then not have served the 90 days necessary under the law to give him a pension. All this old man wants is to have his military record corrected. He does not care for the pension.

Mr. BLANTON. If he enlisted and was mustered into the service in May and deserted before August in 1861, and did not perform the services he was expected to perform, ought his record to be corrected?

Mr. WOODRUFF. I think it should; otherwise I would not have introduced the bill. I know this old man personally, very well. I know his high character, and I for one want to see that the charge of desertion is removed from his record.

Mr. BLANTON. It is very unfortunate that the disease which he offered as his excuse for the charge of desertion was consumption, commonly known as tuberculosis, because ordinarily when a man has tuberculosis he does not live from 1861 to 1928.

Mr. WOODRUFF. I think that is true.

Mr. BLANTON. But I shall not stand in the way of our friend from Michigan [Mr. WOODRUFF], who does valuable service here for the country. It will not cost the United States a cent.

Mr. WOODRUFF. It will not cost the United States one penny.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of the pension laws, Lucius Bell, late of Company B, Twelfth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, shall be held and considered to have been honorably discharged July 21, 1861: *Provided,* That no back pay, pension, bounty, or other emolument shall accrue prior to the passage of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

GEORGE H. GILBERT

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 2294) for the relief of George H. Gilbert.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers, George H. Gilbert, who was a member of Company C, Fourteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a member of that organization on the 20th day of May, 1861: *Provided,* That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

ALFRED ST. DENNIS

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 3041) for the relief of Alfred St. Dennis.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers, Alfred St. Dennis, who was a member of Company E, Fifty-seventh Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, Civil War, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a private of that organization on the 6th day of May, 1864: *Provided*, That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

ALEXANDER ASHBAUGH

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 3049) for the relief of Alexander Ashbaugh.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers, Alexander Ashbaugh, who was a member of Company D, Seventy-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a member of that organization on the 1st day of October, 1865: *Provided*, That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

JOHN COSTIGAN

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 3192) for the relief of John Costigan.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object, merely to ask the question.

Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I hope my friend will not object to this bill.

Mr. BLANTON. I wanted to find out from our friend why the report of the War Department was not attached to this committee report?

Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri. I am not a member of the committee, and can not say.

Mr. BLANTON. A report has come from the committee which does not bring with it the report of the War Department. Therefore the committee report comes with some suspicion.

Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri. The bill has already passed the House twice.

Mr. BLANTON. Does the War Department report unfavorably upon this bill?

Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri. It does; but an affidavit shows another situation, different from that set forth in the department's report.

Mr. BLANTON. I shall not object, but I think the committee ought to be fair enough to the House, when it reports a bill and has submitted it to the War Department for its report, to attach that department's report.

Mr. HUDSPETH. We repeatedly pass such bills when the War Department has turned them down.

Mr. BLANTON. All right.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the bill. The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of the pension laws and laws conferring rights upon honorably discharged soldiers, their widows and dependent relatives, John Costigan shall hereafter be held and considered to have been in the military service of the United States as a private in Company D, Fifth United States Cavalry, from March 27, 1878, and to have been honorably discharged May 31, 1881:

Provided, That no back pay, back pension, or other back allowance shall accrue by reason of the passage of this act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next bill.

ALVIN H. TINKER

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 3440) for the relief of Alvin H. Tinker.

The title of the bill was read.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the consideration of this bill?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the bill. The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers, Alvin H. Tinker, who was a member of Company D, Forty-fourth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been discharged honorably from the military service of the United States as a corporal of that organization on the 15th day of January, 1863: *Provided*, That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next bill.

ADAM B. ACKERMAN, ALIAS AUNKERMAN

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 3993) for the relief of Adam B. Ackerman, alias Adam B. Aunkerman.

The title of the bill was read.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of this bill?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the bill. The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers, Adam B. Ackerman, alias Aunkerman, who was a member of Company B, Seventeenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been discharged honorably from the military service of the United States as a private of that organization on the 5th day of July, 1862: *Provided*, That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next bill.

WIDOW OF WARREN V. HOWARD

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 4027) for the relief of the widow of Warren V. Howard.

The title of the bill was read.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of this bill?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the bill. The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of the pension laws, Warren V. Howard shall hereafter be held and considered to have been mustered in as a private in Company E, Second Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, on the 25th day of May, 1861, and to have been honorably discharged on the 1st day of June, 1865: *Provided*, That no bounty, pay, or allowances shall be held as accrued prior to the passage of this act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next bill.

JACOB F. WEBB

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 5255) for the relief of Jacob F. Webb.

The title of the bill was read.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of this bill?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. - The Clerk will report the bill. The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers, Jacob F. Webb, late of Company H, Eleventh Regiment Missouri State Militia Cavalry, and Company L, Second Regiment Missouri State Militia Cavalry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been discharged honorably from the military service of the United States as a member of the latter company and regiment on the 18th day of December, 1862: *Provided,* That no bounty, pay, or allowances shall be held as accrued prior to the passage of this act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next bill.

ANTHONY SCHWARTZENBERGER

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 5424) for the relief of Anthony Schwartzenberger.

The title of the bill was read.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of this bill?

Mr. BLANTON. I reserve the right to object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Texas reserves the right to object.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, the proviso on this bill is not in the form that the Committee on Military Affairs and the House has insisted upon. The proviso provides—

That no pension shall accrue prior to the passage of this act.

The language of the approved proviso reads:

Provided, That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held as accrued prior to the passage of this act.

If the language is put in the proper form by an amendment I shall not object; otherwise I shall. Will there be any objection of that amendment?

Mr. MORIN. No.

Mr. BLANTON. I will move an amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the bill. The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of the pension laws, Anthony Schwartzenberger shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a private of Company E, Fifth Regiment Maryland Volunteer Infantry, July 17, 1865: *Provided,* That no pension shall accrue prior to the passage of this act.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following amendment:

In lieu of the proviso in lines 7 and 8, insert the following: "*Provided,* That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowances shall be held as accrued prior to the passage of this act."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BLANTON: On page 1, line 8, after the word "*Provided,*" strike out all of line 8 and insert in lieu thereof the following: "That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowances shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill as amended.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next bill.

EDWARD TIGH

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 6364) for the relief of Edward Tigh.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers, Edward Tigh, who was a private in Company I, Sixth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and later a private in Company D, First Battalion of Cavalry, Mississippi Marine Brigade, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been discharged honorably from military service of the United States as a private of said companies and regiments May 18, 1865: *Provided,* That no bounty, pay, or allowances shall be held as accrued prior to the passage of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed was laid on the table.

JAMES W. KINGON

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 6579) for the relief of James W. Kingon.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to James W. Kingon, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$170 in full settlement of all pay, bounty, and allowances due him for services in Company H, Forty-second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed was laid on the table.

PAUL E. DIVINE

The next business on the Private Calendar was House joint resolution (H. J. Res. 93) for the appointment of Paul E. Divine, of Tennessee, as member of the Board of Managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, is this appointment within the power of the House?

Mr. REECE. Yes; this is according to law.

Mr. BLANTON. The House made the appointment of his predecessor?

Mr. REECE. That is right.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That Paul E. Divine, of Tennessee, be, and he is hereby, appointed member of the Board of Managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers of the United States to succeed Maj. J. W. Wadsworth, sr., of New York, deceased.

The resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby the resolution was passed was laid on the table.

JOSEPH F. RITCHERDSON

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 519) for the relief of Joseph F. Ritcherdson.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers, or their dependents, Joseph F. Ritcherdson shall hereafter be held and considered to have been in the military service of the United States as a musician of Company C, One hundred and twenty-second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, from the 4th day of September, 1862, to the 1st day of June, 1864, and to have been discharged honorably from said service on the last-named date: *Provided,* That no bounty,

pension, pay, or other emoluments shall accrue prior to the passage of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed was laid on the table.

MICHAEL PATRICK SULLIVAN

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 929) for the relief of Michael Patrick Sullivan.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I want to read what the War Department says. This report is signed by Robert C. Davis, The Adjutant General of the United States Army:

The official records show that Michael P. Sullivan enlisted April 14, 1899, at Dayton, Ohio, for three years, and was assigned to Battery N, Fourth United States Artillery.

He was tried by a general court-martial convened at Fort Monroe, Va., and found guilty of absence without leave, in violation of the thirty-second article of war, evidence of five previous convictions having been considered—

I want you to get that—

evidence of five previous convictions having been considered, and was sentenced "to be dishonorably discharged the service of the United States, forfeiting all pay and allowances, and to be confined at hard labor at such place as the reviewing authority may direct for three months."

The sentence was duly approved by competent authority and was published in Special Orders, No. 250, paragraph 8, Headquarters Department of the East, dated October 30, 1899, which designated Fort Monroe, Va., as the place of confinement. Pursuant to the sentence, he was dishonorably discharged at Fort Monroe, Va., November 2, 1899, and was released from confinement at that place January 14, 1900.

I have not objected to correcting the military records of these old soldiers who have survived the Civil War, but this is not such a case as should be approved. This is a case where the man was convicted six different times. This did not happen long ago, but within comparatively recent years. I do not think we ought to consider this precedent, because it will become a precedent.

Mr. KING. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BLANTON. Yes.

Mr. KING. Does the gentleman know what he was convicted of?

Mr. BLANTON. Here is what the report states:

He was tried by a general court-martial convened at Fort Monroe, Va., and found guilty of absence without leave, in violation of the thirty-second article of war, evidence of five previous convictions having been considered.

Mr. KING. What for?

Mr. BLANTON. Well, for something for which an expensive court-martial was invoked. He was given a fair trial, we presume, and had counsel to represent him, because in all court-martial cases the accused has counsel furnished to him free by the Government. He was convicted six times, and I do not think we should put this man back on the honorable roll and give him a pension for the rest of his life.

Mr. KING. May I ask the gentleman another question?

Mr. BLANTON. Certainly.

Mr. KING. Will it have any weight with the gentleman to tell him that this House has passed this bill once before?

Mr. BLANTON. No; because we pass them here just like we are passing them to-day. The Clerk reads the title of the bill and the Chair says, "Without objection, the bill will be engrossed, read a third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider is laid on the table," all in one breath. That is the way they are passed.

Mr. KING. It is our negligence.

Mr. BLANTON. I wish I did not feel I have to object because of my friendship for the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. KING. Oh, I have nothing to do with the bill.

Mr. BLANTON. I shall not object to the old Civil War veterans having their military records corrected, but I do object to this bill.

JAMES K. P. WELCH

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 971) for the relief of James K. P. Welch.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of the pension laws and the laws governing the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, or any branch thereof, James K. P. Welch shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a private of Company I, Fifty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, Civil War: *Provided*, That no pension shall accrue prior to the passage of this act.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike out the language in the proviso beginning at line 9, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

Provided, That no back pay, bounty, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Texas offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment by Mr. BLANTON: Page 1, line 9, strike out the proviso and insert in lieu thereof the following: "*Provided*, That no back pay, bounty, pension, or allowances shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

JAMES C. SIMMONS, ALIAS JAMES C. WHITLOCK

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 972) for the relief of James C. Simmons, alias James C. Whitlock.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of the pension laws and the laws governing the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, or any branch thereof, James C. Simmons, alias James C. Whitlock, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a private of Company K, Thirty-fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry: *Provided*, That no pension shall accrue prior to the passage of this act.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following amendment:

Strike out the language in the proviso, at lines 9 and 10, and insert in lieu thereof the following: "That no back pay, bounty, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Texas offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment by Mr. BLANTON: On page 1, line 9, after the word "Infantry," strike out the proviso and insert in lieu thereof the following: "*Provided*, That no back pay, bounty, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

JORDAN KIDWELL

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 2422) to correct the military record of Jordan Kidwell.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers, Jordan Kidwell, who was a member of Company G, Fifty-fourth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a private of that organization on the 1st day of April, 1865: *Provided*, That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

WILLIAM PERKINS

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 2526) for the relief of William Perkins.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers, William Perkins, who was a member of Company A, Hatch's independent battalion, Minnesota Volunteer Cavalry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a member of that organization on the 26th day of September, 1863: *Provided,* That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

J. W. BARE

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 2528) for the relief of J. W. Bare.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers, J. W. La Bare, who was a member of Company B, Forty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a member of that organization on the 23d day of February, 1865: *Provided,* That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended to read as follows: "A bill for the relief of J. W. La Bare."

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

JOHN P. PENCE

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 2649) authorizing the President to reappoint John P. Pence, formerly an officer in the Signal Corps, United States Army, an officer in the Signal Corps of the United States Army.

The Clerk read the title to the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Be it enacted, etc., That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to reappoint John P. Pence, formerly an officer in the Signal Corps, United States Army, an officer in the Signal Corps, United States Army, in the grade and in the position on the promotion list provided by the next to last paragraph of section 24a of the national defense act of June 3, 1916, as amended by the act of June 4, 1920: *Provided,* That said John P. Pence shall not by the passage of this act be entitled to any back pay or allowances of any kind: *Provided further,* That nothing contained in this act shall operate to increase the number of officers in the Regular Army now authorized by law.

Mr. BLANTON. Reserving the right to object, may I ask the gentleman from Washington why the report from the War Department is not included in the committee report?

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. I am not able to say. My impression is that the War Department did not object.

Mr. BLANTON. The bill seeks to go over the head of the military authorities and have this man appointed an officer, when under the rules and regulations he could not be appointed an officer.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. The gentleman is right about that. The fact is that during the reorganization this man found himself in a post about to be abandoned up at the farthest point of Alaska. He had a wife and a small child and another about to be born. There was nothing to do but for him to move where he could get medical attendance.

Mr. BLANTON. In view of the splendid service that the gentleman from Washington is doing with reference to naturalization, and in view of the shameful treatment that his own

Republican Party gave him on the floor of the House this morning, I shall not object to the consideration of this bill.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. I thank the gentleman, and I will take care of the other part of it.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion by Mr. JOHNSON of Washington to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed was laid on the table.

WILLIS B. CROSS

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 3145) for the relief of Willis B. Cross.

The Clerk read the title to the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. BLANTON. Reserving the right to object, I would like for the gentleman from West Virginia to state why we are going over the heads of the War Department.

Mr. BOWMAN. We are not going over the heads of the War Department. This bill was drawn in compliance with the request of the War Department.

Mr. BLANTON. The clause which the committee always puts on the bill has been left off, and it ought to be in it.

Mr. BOWMAN. I shall have no objection to that.

Mr. BLANTON. With that understanding, I withdraw my objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will read the bill.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of the pension laws, Willis B. Cross shall hereafter be held and considered to have been mustered into the military service of the United States as a private of Captain Miner's Seventeenth Battery, Indiana Volunteer Light Artillery, and to have been honorably discharged.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 1, line 8, strike out after the word "discharged" strike out the period and insert a colon and add: "*Provided,* That no back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CHARLES A. BLACK

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 3315) for the relief of Charles A. Black, alias Angus Black.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers, Charles A. Black, alias Angus Black, who was a member of Company B, Eleventh Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been discharged honorably from the military service of the United States as a private of that organization on the 17th day of August, 1861: *Provided,* That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowances shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

The motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

JOHN M. ANDREWS

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 3723) for the relief of John M. Andrews.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of the compensation laws and laws conferring rights and privileges upon honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, marines, and their widows and dependent relatives, John M. Andrews shall hereafter be held and considered to have been discharged honorably as a private, Company F, Seventh United States Infantry, July 24, 1899; Troop I, Fourth United States Cavalry, August 24, 1906; Three hundred and forty-ninth Infantry, November 15, 1917: *Provided,* That no back pay or allowance of any kind shall be held to have accrued because of the passage of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GEORGE CALDWELL

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 3724) for the relief of George Caldwell.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. HOOPER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object—and I do not intend to object at this time—I ask the gentleman from California [Mr. SWING] this question. I find in the note that I have the War Department does not recommend favorable consideration of the passage of this bill upon the theory that it might be prejudicial to others and so eliminate them under the circumstances. What is the gentleman's explanation of that?

Mr. SWING. The department does not make affirmative recommendation. The expression is that the War Department does not recommend favorable consideration or the passage of the bill. Many reports on bills come up from the War Department without being affirmative. The department leaves it to the judgment of the committee and Congress.

Mr. HOOPER. I am not intending to object.

Mr. SWING. I think this man had a most remarkable record as a soldier and an officer. His last record was in the World War.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object, and I want to read into the Record a little further statement from the War Department bearing upon a question of policy. Usually these reports from the War Department come from The Adjutant General, but this matter I imagine was deemed of so great importance that the Secretary of War himself made the report. He says:

Manifestly sound policy precludes the reversal, by means of special legislation for the benefit of individuals, of the findings of legally constituted courts, boards, or other administrative agencies, as would be the effect of the passage of this bill. You are aware, of course, that the War Department has consistently maintained an attitude of opposing special legislation for the benefit of individuals and has given its approval only in cases where an obvious injustice had been done or to correct an error of administration. While admittedly adherence to a general policy should not be carried to the point of failure to correct mistakes, I can find nothing of record to indicate that any error or injustice has been committed in this case. The question before the board of general officers which selected him for elimination was one of relative effectiveness and value to the Government of all officers under consideration. Moreover, the beneficiary of this bill, then a captain of Infantry, requested that he be considered by a board of general officers with a view to retirement as a warrant officer, stating that he desired to take over certain business interests. The conclusions of the board are evidenced by its recommendation that Captain Caldwell be eliminated from the active list by reason of usefulness and relative value to the service and the officer's expressed desire for elimination.

There appears to be no reason why the beneficiary, who, in accordance with his expressed preference, was retired as a warrant officer, should be reappointed as captain and immediately placed on the retired list with the rank and retired pay of that grade, to the prejudice of others of that class of former officers eliminated under the same conditions.

This may not appeal to the gentleman's committee, it may not appeal to the Republican leaders here in charge on the floor to-day, but I can not let a report from the War Department like that go by without taking notice of it.

Mr. GLYNN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BLANTON. Yes.

Mr. GLYNN. Perhaps I can say something to cause the gentleman to change his mind. This man came up from the ranks and finally received his commission. It was intimated to him—

Mr. BLANTON. Is he one of the gentleman's constituents?

Mr. GLYNN. No; he is not my constituent.

Mr. BLANTON. In what way is the gentleman interested particularly?

Mr. GLYNN. Because I am on the Committee on Military Affairs, and I want to say this to the gentleman: I talked with the man who was responsible for bringing ammunition for his division to St. Mihiel. He is in the War Department now. He said to me that when he was put in charge he said to his officers, "Here, I do not understand all about bringing up supplies and ammunition, and I want you to get me a man," and they recommended to him this warrant officer, Caldwell.

Mr. BLANTON. Is the gentleman in favor of trying cases in court or out of court?

Mr. GLYNN. I am in favor of trying cases in court.

Mr. BLANTON. When a case has been tried before a board or a court-martial with witnesses under oath, and the defendant is present with his counsel furnished him by the Government, is

that trial of more importance and is the evidence to be given as great probative force and effect as hearsay which the gentleman gets on the outside?

Mr. GLYNN. But mine is not hearsay.

Mr. BLANTON. It was not a court-martial; it was the so-called plucking board. They are of similar procedure. And the War Department says that he said he was going into business and wanted to be retired.

Mr. SWING. He knew what he was up against. He knew that he was going out one way or the other.

Mr. BLANTON. Then he ought to have appealed to my friend from California and let his great influence pervade the War Department in his behalf.

Mr. SWING. Let me make just this one statement and then I shall be very glad to submit it to the gentleman's judgment. This man served well and faithfully as an enlisted man, as a corporal, as a sergeant, and on up. If he had continued as an ordnance sergeant during the World War, on his retirement, at the time he did retire, he would have drawn, according to the best calculation, \$138 per month; whereas because he made the change in rank and grade the Government asked of him and took the responsibility of a captain, he has now lost the time that he served as a commissioned officer, and so when he retired as ordnance sergeant he draws only \$85.10.

We have penalized him for having rendered extraordinary services.

Mr. BLANTON. So that we will not waste any further time, I hope we can come to an understanding about the matter that will be agreeable to the gentleman from California and will give me an opportunity to find out just exactly whether the Secretary of War does object to the passage of this bill, and I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

Mr. GLYNN. Pending that, will the gentleman yield to me for a moment?

Mr. BLANTON. We will save time to pursue the course which I have suggested, because there are many other bills on the calendar.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair does not know exactly what the gentleman means by his request. The bill remains on the calendar in any event. Does the gentleman mean that it might be called up again to-day?

Mr. BLANTON. I had that in mind, that I might communicate with the War Department and find out what they want. If it does not affect the standing of a lot of officers, as the War Department indicates here, and does not do an injustice to a lot of other officers, I shall not then insist on my objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Texas asks unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

REBECCA B. SEVIER

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 3730) for the relief of Rebecca R. Sevier.

The title of the bill was read.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of this bill?

Mr. SWING. Mr. Speaker, the proposed beneficiary has passed from this life, and there is nothing that Congress can do for her relief. I ask that the bill be stricken from the calendar.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the bill will lie on the table.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next bill.

JAMES M. WINSTON

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 5065) for the relief of James M. Winston.

The title of the bill was read.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of this bill?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the bill. The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers, James M. Winston, who was a member of Company D, Seventy-eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been discharged honorably from the military service of the United States as a member of that organization on the 24th day of March, 1865: *Provided,* That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next bill.

THOMAS J. GARDNER

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 5224) for the relief of Thomas J. Gardner.

The title of the bill was read.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of this bill?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of the pension laws and the laws governing the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, or any branch thereof, Thomas J. Gardner shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a private of Company L, Sixth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, on the 1st day of May, 1865: *Provided*, That no pension shall accrue prior to the passage of this act.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following amendment:

After the proviso in line 9, strike out the language and insert in lieu thereof the following: "That no back pay, bounty, pension, or other allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BLANTON: After the proviso in line 9, strike out the language and insert in lieu thereof the following: "That no back pay, bounty, pension, or other allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next bill.

LEWIS H. EASTERLY

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 6431) for the relief of Lewis H. Easterly.

The title of the bill was read.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of this bill?

Mr. BLANTON. I reserve the right to object in order to examine the report from the War Department to see whether or not the bill is correct. The Secretary says:

It is deemed proper to state that the proposed bill is defective in that it does not include a date of entry of the man into the service, such as would give him a period of service of at least 90 days, which, it is understood, is the required number of days for pensionable purposes.

That has been corrected, has it?

Mr. MORIN. Yes.

Mr. BLANTON. I believe, then, the bill is sufficient, and I withdraw my reservation of the right to object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers, Lewis H. Easterly, who enlisted as a musician in Company G, Ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, on August 1, 1861, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been discharged honorably from military service of the United States as a musician of said company and regiment on the 5th day of February, 1862: *Provided*, That no bounty, pay, or allowances shall be held as accrued prior to the passage of this act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next bill.

JAMES E. MOYER

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 6432) for the relief of James E. Moyer.

The title of the bill was read.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of this bill?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the bill. The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers, James E. Moyer, who was a member of Company H, Second Regiment United States Infantry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been discharged honorably from the military service of the United States as a private of that organization on the 15th day of November, 1902: *Provided*, That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next bill.

SAMUEL PELFREY

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 6389) for the relief of Samuel Pelfrey.

The title of the bill was read.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of this bill?

Mr. BLANTON. I reserve the right to object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Texas reserves the right to object.

Mr. BLANTON. I notice that this is to correct the record of a soldier whose service was rendered in comparatively recent years, not a Civil War service. Why is the report of the War Department omitted from this committee report?

Mr. MORIN. As I understand, this bill was reported at the last session. At this session, I think, the subcommittee in preparing the report has just failed to include last year's report from the department.

Mr. HUGHES. Mr. Speaker, this bill was introduced by Mr. STROTHER. He is now ill at home, but I know something about the case.

Mr. BLANTON. Did the department report unfavorably upon it?

Mr. HUGHES. They reported favorably upon it. That is what Mr. STROTHER told me. I have not the papers before me. I know the case is a very deserving one.

Mr. BLANTON. Very well.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the bill. The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers of the Volunteer Army, Samuel Pelfrey, who was a member of Company H, Second Regiment United States Infantry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been discharged honorably from the military service of the United States as a private of that organization on the 26th day of September, 1898: *Provided*, That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next bill.

JOHN W. CLEAVENGER

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 4280) to correct the military record of John W. Cleavenger, deceased.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object for the purpose of calling attention to the report of the War Department, which reads as follows:

The application for removal of the charge of desertion and for an honorable discharge in the case has been denied, and now stands denied, on the ground that the period of the soldier's absence from the service between the date of his desertion from his first enlistment and the date of his second enlistment exceeded four months, which fact precludes favorable action in the case under the provisions of the act of Congress approved March 2, 1889, the law governing the subject of removal of charges of desertion in Civil War cases.

Why should the War Department's recommendation be overturned in this case, may I ask the committee? I am afraid the committee has been doing work rather hurriedly in the reporting of all these bills in so short a space of time during this term of Congress. They have gotten up a pretty good calendar hurriedly, and it seems to me with very little consideration.

Mr. JAMES. All of these bills are bills that were reported at the last session of Congress, that passed the House but died in the Senate because of the filibuster.

Mr. BLANTON. My friend from Kansas, the author of the bill, is now present. What reason has he to give for overturning the recommendation of the War Department. The War Department says he stood in desertion for four months.

Mr. STRONG of Kansas. But he had reenlisted in another branch of the service and served faithfully.

Mr. BLANTON. That is a good reason, I think, why he should have his military record corrected.

Mr. STRONG of Kansas. That is what he did.

Mr. BLANTON. So I withdraw the reservation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers, John W. Cleavenger, who was a member of Company B, Ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a member of that organization on the 26th day of April, 1862: *Provided,* That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed was laid on the table.

JOHN T. O'NEIL

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 3737) for the relief of John T. O'Neil.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. BLANTON. I want to read the report of the committee, or a part of it, Mr. Speaker, under a reservation to object. The Committee on Military Affairs in reporting this bill says:

The record shows that O'Neil's dishonorable discharge was the result of a court-martial sentence, finding him guilty of drunkenness, disorderly conduct, and disobedience to orders. The second and third offenses were the result of the first. In addition to dishonorable discharge, O'Neil was sentenced to six months' confinement, and it seems to the committee that imprisonment was a sufficient punishment for the offenses for which O'Neil was found guilty without adding the stigma of a dishonorable discharge.

I would not object as one Member, Mr. Speaker, to removing the stigma from him; but the committee is going to reward him by putting him on the pension list for life, and if in his old age he marries some buxom young widow, she will be placed on the pension list for the rest of her life.

Mr. GLYNN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BLANTON. Yes.

Mr. GLYNN. This is a case where the man had served one term of enlistment and had been honorably discharged. That was during the Spanish-American War. In the second enlistment, when the war was over and when he was in the Regular Army, he got drunk and did those things.

Mr. BLANTON. Then twice subsequently he did wrong, was court-martialed, and punished.

Mr. GLYNN. I do not understand that to be the fact.

Mr. BLANTON. That is what the committee report shows.

Mr. GLYNN. They all constitute the same thing. He got drunk and that resulted in the disorderly conduct.

Mr. BLANTON. If a man gets drunk and is guilty of disorderly conduct and disobedience to orders in January and is

punished, and then in December next he gets drunk again, is that one continuous performance?

Mr. GLYNN. I think the gentleman is mistaken.

Mr. BLANTON. That is the way I understand this report. Mr. GLYNN. Oh, no; this all happened at the same time. He had already received an honorable discharge for service during the Spanish-American War, and this was a second enlistment in the Regular Army.

Mr. BLANTON. And the gentleman is in favor of putting him on the pension rolls for life?

Mr. GLYNN. Mr. Speaker, I would say this: It has been the policy of the committee that where there is one enlistment with an honorable discharge, but in a subsequent enlistment the man is court-martialed for drunkenness or something growing out of drunkenness, not a serious offense, to recommend that he be given the status of an honorably discharged man.

Mr. BLANTON. We are putting a whole lot of them on the pension list and the list is growing every year. I want to see every man who does honorable service for his country put on the pension list when he needs it. I am in favor of that. I am in favor of paying them the limit, because, unless our country properly takes care of its soldiers when they become old and decrepit, we can not expect proper service from them when the time comes that the country needs them; but we must quit putting these men who have not done honorable service on the pension list.

Mr. GLYNN. But this man had honorable service.

Mr. BLANTON. For how long? During the entire Spanish-American War?

Mr. GLYNN. During the Spanish-American War.

Mr. BLANTON. Did he serve throughout the Spanish-American War and was he then honorably discharged?

Mr. GLYNN. His first service was with the First Regiment, Connecticut Volunteer Artillery, in which he was enlisted June 18, 1898, and from which he was honorably discharged on October 29, 1898.

Mr. BLANTON. A few months' service?

Mr. GLYNN. Yes; a few months' service, and he enlisted again.

Mr. BLANTON. I am not prepared to say that is not a proper bill. So I will withdraw my objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of all laws conferring rights, privileges, or benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers, John T. O'Neil, late of Battery C, First Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Artillery, Spanish-American War, shall be held to have been discharged honorably from the military service of the United States on December 1, 1899: *Provided,* That no back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

CHARLES R. STEVENS

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 854) for the relief of Charles R. Stevens.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. EVANS of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to substitute for the bill H. R. 854 the bill H. R. 4013, which is identical with H. R. 854 except that it has the date, November 22, 1864, recommended by the committee, which date does not appear in the bill as printed here.

Mr. BLANTON. Are the bills identical in purpose and in effect?

Mr. EVANS of California. They are identical in purpose and in effect, except the bill H. R. 854 has the date left out; otherwise, they are absolutely the same.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask that the bill may be reported.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the bill for information.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers, Charles R. Stevens, formerly a corporal in Company M, Eleventh Michigan Cavalry, shall be held and considered to have been honorably discharged November 22, 1864, from the military service of the United States in his final service as a corporal in Company M, Eleventh Michigan Cavalry: *Provided,* That no pension, bounty, pay, or other emoluments shall accrue prior to the passage of this act.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

The bill (H. R. 854) was laid on the table.

RICHARD BRANNAN

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 1073) for the relief of Richard Brannan.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to remove the charge of attempted assault standing against the military record of Richard Brannan, formerly a member of Company D, Nineteenth Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, and grant him an honorable discharge.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all of lines 3 to 8, inclusive, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers, Richard Brannan, late of Company D, Nineteenth Regiment, United States Infantry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been discharged honorably from the military service of the United States as a private of that organization on November 26, 1900: *Provided*, That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

THEODORE HERBERT

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 1533) for the relief of Theodore Herbert.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of the pension laws, Theodore Herbert shall be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States in Company B, Ninety-fifth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, on the 13th day of July, 1864: *Provided*, That no pension, pay, or bounty shall accrue prior to the passage of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

DANIEL MANGAN

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 1931) for the relief of Daniel Mangan.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers, Daniel Mangan, late of Troop L, First Regiment United States Volunteer Cavalry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a member of said organization on the 5th day of July, 1863: *Provided*, That no back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

DENNIS W. SCOTT

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 1970) for the relief of Dennis W. Scott.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers, Dennis W. Scott, who was a member of Company B, Thirty-second Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a private of that organization on the 31st day of October, 1898: *Provided*, That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ROBERT ZINK

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 2296) to amend the military record of Robert Zink.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of the pension laws and the laws governing the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, or any branch thereof, Robert Zink, a resident of Illinois, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a musician of Company C, Eighteenth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, on the 18th day of July, 1865: *Provided*, That no pension shall accrue prior to the passage of this act.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following amendment:

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 1, line 10, strike out the proviso and insert: "*Provided*, That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act."

Mr. MORIN. Mr. Speaker, the language that is omitted and offered by the gentleman from Texas should be in all of these bills. I do not know why it was omitted. In order to save time, I ask unanimous consent that in all bills where it is omitted it may be inserted.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read the third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. BLANTON. As to the unanimous-consent request by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, he asks that this correct language be placed in all of these private bills.

The SPEAKER. The Chair thinks that the better way would be to take it up as each bill is considered.

Mr. MORIN. My only object was to save time.

Mr. BLANTON. The word "back" should be before the word "pay," and in some of the bills it has been left out. I ask unanimous consent that the Clerk be instructed to correct the provisos in accordance with the language which has been read.

Mr. BLACK of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I do not think that ought to be done.

The SPEAKER. The Chair thinks that that would not be the orderly method of procedure.

EMILE GENIREUX

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 2472) for the relief of Emile Genireux.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of the pension laws and any laws conferring honors, rights, benefits, and privileges upon honorably discharged members of the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps, their widows and dependent relatives, Emile Genireux, alias Emile Genereux, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from military service of the United States as a private in Company D, Ninth Regiment United States Infantry, on May 9, 1901: *Provided*, That no back pay, back pension, or other back allowance shall accrue by reason of the passage of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

JOHN JAKES

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 2482) for the relief of John Jakes.

The Clerk read the title to the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers, John Jakes, who was private of Company G, Second Regiment Maryland Volunteer Infantry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as private of said company and regiment on or about the 27th day of June, 1865: *Provided,* That no pay, pension, or bounty shall accrue prior to the passage of this act.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will ask the chairman of the committee if the word "back" should not be inserted before the word "pay"?

Mr. MORIN. It should, and I offer that as an amendment. The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ELLA G. RICHTER

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 2808) for the relief of Ella G. Richter, daughter of Henry W. Richter.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object. Is not this something of a departure—to grant a pension to the adult daughter of a former pensioner?

Mr. MORIN. Within the law it is not.

Mr. BLANTON. What other cases have we?

Mr. MORIN. I do not recall.

Mr. BLANTON. As far as we have ever gone is to extend the right to the widow. If we are going to grant this adult daughter, who was born in 1862, a pension we should extend that privilege under our pension laws to every daughter of every pensioner, but we have not done it so far.

Mr. BLACK of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I did not hear the bill reported. Does this authorize the pension to be paid to an adult daughter of a deceased pensioner?

Mr. LETTS. It does not authorize a pension to be paid to her.

Mr. BLANTON. What does it authorize?

Mr. LETTS. It authorizes the correction of a record.

Mr. BLANTON. And then she will be placed on the pension roll.

Mr. BLACK of Texas. Let us have the bill reported.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers, Henry W. Richter, who was a member of Company A, Ninth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a member of that organization on the 17th day of January, 1864: *Provided,* That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

Mr. BLANTON. Now, reserving the right to object, this bill recites in its preamble that it is—

for the relief of Ella G. Richter, the daughter of Henry W. Richter.

Mr. LETTS. Yes.

Mr. BLANTON. And then the bill goes on and provides that—

no pension or back pay shall be allowed this woman, Ella G. Richter, who is an adult daughter, except after the passage of this bill.

Just as sure as you pass this bill, the Pension Department is going to hold that this is an instruction to it to place her on the pension roll under her father's service after the passage of this bill.

Mr. BLACK of Texas. Oh, the Pension Department could not possibly make a holding of that sort. The Pension Department, to grant a pension under this bill, would have to do it under the general law, and there is no law that allows a pension to the adult daughter of a soldier, unless it should be one who was incapacitated mentally.

Mr. BLANTON. If that is true, may I ask the gentleman if he is willing to agree to an amendment to make this proviso

read that no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall accrue in this case?

Mr. LETTS. That is perfectly satisfactory.

Mr. BLANTON. Then there will be no question about it.

Mr. LETTS. This Ella G. Richter is the only living representative of this ex-soldier.

Mr. BLANTON. Under our agreement, I withdraw the objection.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BLANTON: Line 11, strike out the words "shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act" and insert in lieu thereof "shall be held to have accrued or be allowed in this case."

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

BERT H. LIBBEY

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 3166) for the relief of Bert H. Libbey, alias Burt H. Libbey.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object, because I want to read what The Adjutant General says:

He served therewith until June 20, 1901, when he was transferred to the Eighteenth Battery, Field Artillery, and he deserted from that organization January 31, 1903, at the Presidio of San Francisco, Calif. He remained away from military control until March 20, 1903, when he surrendered at the Presidio. He was tried by a general court-martial at that place and found guilty of desertion, in violation of the forty-seventh article of war, and was sentenced "to be dishonorably discharged the service of the United States, forfeiting all pay and allowances now due, and to be confined at hard labor at such place as the reviewing authority may direct for a period of one year." The sentence was approved August 15, 1903, but in consideration of the long confinement of the accused prior to trial, the confinement awarded was reduced to six months, and as modified the sentence was promulgated in paragraph 3, Special Orders, No. 188, headquarters Department of California, August 20, 1903, Alcatraz Island, Calif., being designated as the place of confinement. Pursuant to the sentence of the court, the soldier was dishonorably discharged from the military service August 22, 1903, at the Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., and he was released from confinement at Alcatraz Island January 14, 1904, with character while in confinement recorded as "Good."

That was nearly two years that he was away.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Speaker, I think the gentleman is mistaken in his conclusion with regard to the length of time that he remained away. It was less than two months.

Mr. BLANTON. Let me see. I was reading what The Adjutant General of the gentleman's United States Army says.

Mr. CARTER. In the report that I have before me it says that he deserted from that organization on January 31, 1903, at the Presidio in San Francisco, and he remained away from military control until March 20 of that year.

Mr. BLANTON. I find that I am in error and the gentleman is correct. My eyes in reading it caught the date of enlistment instead of the date that he was discharged. He was a deserter, then, from January 21, 1903, to March 20, 1903?

Mr. CARTER. That is correct. He was honorably discharged from active service during the time of the Spanish-American War.

Mr. BLANTON. I just wanted his record read. I am not going to take the responsibility of objecting to the consideration of the bill, but it seems to me that the Committee on Military Affairs is getting a little bit careless in its recommendation of these bills.

Mr. CARTER. This man was away for about five weeks, and he returned voluntarily and surrendered himself to military authorities.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers, Bert H. Libbey, alias Burt H. Libbey, who was a member of Eighteenth

Battery, Field Artillery, United States Army, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been discharged honorably from the military service of the United States as a private of that organization on the 22d day of August, 1903: *Provided*, That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

SEYMOUR BUCKLEY

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 3241) for the relief of Seymour Buckley.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers, Seymour Buckley, who served as corporal in Company C, Thirteenth Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been discharged honorably from the military service of the United States as a corporal in said company and regiment in May, 1865: *Provided*, That no bounty, pay, or allowances shall be held as accrued prior to the passage of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed was laid on the table.

ESTLE DAVID

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 3352) for the relief of Estle David.

The title of the bill was read.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers, Estle David, who was a member of Company D, Sixth Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been discharged honorably from the military service of the United States as a member of that organization on the 8th day of May, 1903.

With a committee amendment, as follows:

Provided, That no back pay, pension, or bounty shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill as amended.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next bill.

ANDREW B. RITTER

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 3400) to correct the military record of Andrew B. Ritter.

The title of the bill was read.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers, Andrew B. Ritter, who was a member of Battery L, Second Regiment United States Artillery, now a resident of Indiana, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been discharged honorably from the military service of the United States as a member of that organization on the 8th day of August, 1865: *Provided*, That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next bill.

GEORGE A. WINSLOW

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 3466) for the relief of George A. Winslow.

The title of the bill was read.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers, George A. Winslow, who was a member of Company M, Third Arkansas Volunteer Cavalry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been discharged honorably from the military service of the United States as a lieutenant of that organization on the 9th day of May, 1865: *Provided*, That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next bill.

GILES GORDON

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 3467) for the relief of Giles Gordon.

The title of the bill was read.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of the pension laws, Giles Gordon shall hereafter be held and considered to have been mustered into the service of the United States as a member of Company M, Fifth Regiment Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, on the 27th day of February, 1864; to have been transferred to Company B, Fifteenth Regiment Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, on the 20th day of July, 1865, and to have been honorably discharged from the same on the 19th day of October, 1865: *Provided*, That no back pay, pension, bounty, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next bill.

CAPT. GEORGE E. KRAUL

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 3510) to authorize the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint Capt. George E. Kraul a captain of Infantry, with rank from July 1, 1920.

The title of the bill was read.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, may I ask the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MORIN] whether his committee in approving these bills intends to interfere with the regular rules and regulations of the War Department with respect to commissioned officers?

Mr. MORIN. This bill has been approved by the War Department.

Mr. BLANTON. I know that; but that is because the gentleman from Pennsylvania has great influence there, I take it.

Mr. MORIN. No. The bill was sent to me by the War Department, and I introduced it. I have no personal interest in the bill.

Mr. BLANTON. Why do they not commission without a special act of Congress?

Mr. MORIN. I guess they have not authority.

Mr. BLANTON. Why do they not commission this man as captain without an act of Congress?

Mr. MORIN. I can not answer.

Mr. BLANTON. Then it is beyond their power, and it needs congressional action to do it?

Mr. MORIN. I believe so.

Mr. BLANTON. Why do we not take from them the function of creating their officers and commissioning them ourselves in exceptional cases? Does the gentleman know of any good reason for taking this action here?

Mr. MORIN. The War Department recommends it.

Mr. BLANTON. They have authority to correct their errors.

Mr. BLACK of Texas. As I understand it, the War Department has corrected the error in the commission of this man as captain, but it dates only from the correction of the error, and the Secretary of War says that he is without legal authority to change the date of this commission, and that if it is the desire of Congress to correct the error it will be necessary to have an authoritative law to do it.

I call my colleague's attention to the fact that this is a different case from just taking a fellow who has already resigned from the Army and commissioning him anew. I am opposed to that kind of a bill. But this man is in the Regular Army and should have been commissioned as of the date stated in this bill, but because of an error which the War Department says was made they ask this action.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of an objection.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, George E. Kraul a captain of Infantry in the Regular Army of the United States, with rank from July 1, 1920: *Provided,* That no back pay or allowances shall accrue as a result of the passage of this act, and there shall be no increase in the total number of captains of the Regular Army now authorized by law by reason of the passage of this act.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next bill.

JAMES E. WESTCOTT

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 3969) for the relief of James E. Westcott.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, or benefits upon honorably discharged members of the United States Army who served during the Civil War, James E. Westcott, late of the United States Army, serving as a private, Company C, Fourteenth Regiment New York State Militia Infantry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been discharged honorably from such service of the United States as a member of the United States Army on the date of the expiration of his enlistment: *Provided,* That no bounty, pay, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the bill will be amended by inserting the word "back" before the word "pay," in line 3, page 2.

There was no objection.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

WILLIAM A. HYNES

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 4079) for the relief of William A. Hynes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of the pension laws and laws conferring rights and privileges upon honorably discharged soldiers, their widows, and dependent relatives, William A. Hynes, late of Company K, First Regiment Georgia Volunteer Infantry, shall be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a member of said organization on the 19th day of September, A. D. 1898: *Provided,* That no back pay, pension, bounty, or other emoluments shall accrue prior to the passage of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

WILLIAM SMITH

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 4080) for the relief of William Smith.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of the pension laws and laws conferring rights and privileges upon honorably discharged soldiers, their widows and dependent relatives, William Smith, late of Company D, Sixty-sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, shall be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a member of said organization on November 4, 1864: *Provided,* That no back pay, pension, bounty, or other emolument shall accrue prior to the passage of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

JAMES WILLIAM COLE

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 4104) to correct the military record of James William Cole.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers James William Cole, who was a member of Company L, Second Regiment United States Volunteer Engineers, United States Army, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been discharged honorably from the military service of the United States as a member of that organization on the 8th day of May, 1899: *Provided,* That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

JOHN STREVEY

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 4168) for the relief of John Strey, deceased.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, or benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers John Strey shall be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a private of Company F, Third Provisional Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, on the 26th day of October, 1865: *Provided,* That no pension, bounty, back pay, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

CHARLIE R. PATE

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 4652) for the relief of Charlie R. Pate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of all laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers Charlie R. Pate be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States on November 30, 1902.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

"That in the administration of all laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers, Charlie R. Pate, who was a member of Company L, Twenty-seventh United States Infantry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a private of that organization on November 30, 1902: *Provided*, That no back pay, bounty, pension, or other allowances shall be held as accrued prior to the passage of this act."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

KENNEDY F. FOSTER

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 4654) for the relief of Kennedy F. Foster.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of all laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers Kennedy F. Foster shall be held and considered as having been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States on November 10, 1864, as a member of Company K, Thirteenth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry: *Provided*, That no bounty, pay, or allowances shall be held as having accrued prior to the passage of this act.

The bill was amended by inserting the word "back" before the word "pay," in line 9.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

DAVID E. GOODWIN

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 4655) for the relief of David E. Goodwin.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers, David E. Goodwin, who was in Company L, Eleventh Regiment United States Infantry, shall be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a private of said company and regiment on November 26, 1900: *Provided*, That no bounty, pay, or allowances shall be held as accrued prior to the passage of this act.

The bill was amended by inserting the word "back" before the word "pay" in line 9.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

CHARLES E. LOWE

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 4660) to correct the military record of Charles E. Lowe.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers Charles E. Lowe, who was a private in Company F, Thirty-seventh Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, shall be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service and to have served "honest and faithful" as noted on his original discharge certificate.

With the following committee amendments:

In line 8, after the word "service," insert "February 12, 1900, and to have received the gunshot wound in right hand in line of duty."

After the word "certificate," in line 11, insert a colon and adding the following: "*Provided*, That no back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

WILLIAM MULLINS

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 4661) to correct the military record of William Mullins.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers, William Mullins, who served in Company I, Eleventh Regiment, and Company G, Ninth Regiment, Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, shall be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a private of Company G, Ninth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, on September 1, 1865: *Provided*, That no pay, bounty, or allowances shall be held as accrued prior to the passage of this act.

The bill was amended by inserting the word "back" before the word "pay," in line 11.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

J. H. S. MORISON

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 4663) authorizing the President to appoint J. H. S. Morison to the position and rank of major, Medical Corps, in the United States Army.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SNELL). Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, is this the President's physician?

Mr. REECE. No; it is not.

Mr. BLANTON. Why should this man be given the rank of major?

Mr. REECE. I will explain the situation to my friend. This man was too old to be commissioned under the provisions of the general law; that is, too old to qualify for the examination. He is a very eminently qualified physician who served with great distinction during the World War, having been decorated as many as two or three times and wounded in action—an exceptionally fine soldier and physician combined. He is fond of the service and, consequently, would like to have the opportunity of continuing in the service. This bill authorizes the Surgeon General, in the event he finds him qualified and finds other conditions favorable to his appointment, to appoint him with this rank.

Mr. BLANTON. Suppose we already have enough majors in the Medical Corps, then what?

Mr. REECE. But the fact is, they are short of officers in the Medical Corps of the Army.

Mr. BLACK of Texas. This bill authorizes the creation of an additional officer of this rank. Let me ask my friend a question.

Mr. BLANTON. I am going to object to it, so there is no use prolonging the agony.

Mr. REECE. The bill passed the House at the last session. I think it is generally understood that they are really short of officers in the Medical Corps.

Mr. BLANTON. Oh, there are lots of physicians who served honorably on the front-line trenches in France who would like to be commissioned now as majors, and if we are going to start this for one friend of my friend, we will have to continue it for everybody's friends.

Mr. REECE. There are occasionally bills of this nature reported—I do not mean identical bills—and some of them are on the calendar. This leaves the discretion in the executive department and simply grants them the authority to do this in the event they feel it is justified.

Mr. BLANTON. Does the gentleman know how many high commissioned doctors the Navy now has at the navy yard here at Washington during peace time?

Mr. REECE. No.

Mr. BLANTON. I wish the gentleman would check that up. I have checked it up.

Mr. REECE. I am not familiar with the personnel of the Navy Department.

Mr. BLANTON. They are in each other's way down there.

Mr. REECE. But the fact remains they need additional officers in the Medical Corps of the Army.

Mr. BLANTON. I am sorry on my friend's account but I am forced to object. I object, Mr. Speaker.

CHARLES ROBERTSON

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 4902) to correct the military record of Charles Robertson.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers, Charles Robertson, who was a private in Company C, Forty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and in Company I, Sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a private of said Company C, Forty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, on the 17th day of January, 1863: *Provided,* That no bounty, pension, pay, or allowances shall be held as accrued prior to the passage of this act.

The bill was amended by inserting the word "back" before the word "pay," in line 12.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

FINAS M. WILLIAMS

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 5228) for the relief of Finas M. Williams.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines, Finas M. Williams shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the service of the United States Army on August 14, 1913: *Provided,* That no back pay, pension, or allowances shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

JAMES SHOOK

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 5231) to correct the military record of James Shook.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers, James Shook, who was a member of Company C, Second Regiment Arkansas Volunteers, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been discharged honorably from the military service of the United States as a private of that organization on the 18th day of November, 1864: *Provided,* That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

OWEN J. OWEN

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 5232) to correct the military record of Owen J. Owen.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of the pension laws and the laws relating to the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, Owen J. Owen, who was mustered into service August 14, 1863, as a private in Company H, First Arkansas Volunteer Cavalry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably dis-

charged from the military service of the United States: *Provided,* That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowances shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

THOMAS SPURRIER

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 5381) to correct the military record of Thomas Spurrier.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of the pension and homestead laws and the laws governing the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, or any branch thereof, Thomas Spurrier shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States, as a private of Troop D, Tenth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, on the 1st day of October, 1864: That no pension shall accrue prior to the passage of this act.

With the following committee amendments:

In line 9, page 1, after the figures "1864," insert the word "*Provided,*"

In line 10, after the word "pension," insert the words "back pay, bounty, or allowance."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read the third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GEORGE C. HUSSEY

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 5994) for the relief of George C. Hussey.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of the pension laws George C. Hussey, deceased, who was a member of Battery M, Fifth United States Artillery, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been discharged honorably from the military service of the United States as a private of that organization on the 20th day of June, 1865: *Provided,* That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to speak for five minutes out of order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Texas asks unanimous consent to speak for five minutes out of order. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, this is a bill of my colleague from Massachusetts [Mr. UNDERHILL], one of the most modest men in the House as to his own accomplishments. I can not let further time go by without calling attention to the fact that the other day we passed what was known as the triangle bill. I am sure that no one would detract from the services of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds rendered in the passage of that act, and we are not detracting from their service when I call attention to the fact that this was one of the special pet measures of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. UNDERHILL].

Ever since he has been here he has been trying to get this legislation passed. When he first proposed the acquirement of this land in the triangle we could have acquired it for less than \$15,000,000. That is all he first proposed to be appropriated at that time. The committee, of which he and I are members, unanimously approved of his bill, but he could not get it passed into law. It would have saved at least \$10,000,000 had his bill been passed promptly.

I think he deserves great credit. He is one of the most hard-working, conscientious men in this House, conscientious about every bit of his service. He and I do not always agree. He is a partisan Republican and I am a partisan Democrat, but he deserves great credit in getting his pet legislation through. Of course, there are others who also deserve credit.

Mr. TILSON. If the gentleman will pardon me, I hope he will call attention to the work that the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. UNDERHILL] is doing on this calendar as chairman of the Committee on Claims.

Mr. BLANTON. Yes, I intend to do that. He deserves great credit for that work. There are a few of us here whom,

as you gentlemen know, spend much time and do much hard work on the Private and Consent Calendars—close, hard study of these many bills. Since the gentleman from Massachusetts has been chairman of the Committee on Claims he has saved us no end of work that we used to have to do because of the careful scrutiny that he and his committee gives to these private claims.

I felt that this was due him, because the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. UNDERHILL] is so modest that he would not let it be known that he was partly the father of the triangle bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PATRICK J. LANGAN

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 6006) for the relief of Patrick J. Langan.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That Patrick J. Langan, formerly of Company A, Seventeenth United States Regular Infantry, shall hereafter be held to have been honorably discharged from service in the military forces of the United States November 1, 1865. Patrick J. Langan shall be further eligible to enjoy all rights, privileges, and benefits conferred upon enlisted men honorably discharged from such service: *Provided,* That no pay or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

A committee amendment to insert the word "back" before the word "pay," in line 10, was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

*JOHN MAGILL

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 6007) for the relief of John Magill.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers, John Magill, who was a member of Company D, Thirteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been discharged honorably from the military service of the United States as a private of that organization on the 2d day of January, 1899: *Provided,* That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

THOMAS M. ROSS

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 6162) for the relief of Thomas M. Ross.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of the pension laws, Thomas M. Ross shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from Company F, Second Regiment United States Infantry, war with Spain, on April 11, 1900: *Provided,* That no pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

A committee amendment to insert the word "back" before the word "pay," in line 7, was agreed to, and the bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

WILLIAM H. ARMSTRONG

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 6180) for the relief of William H. Armstrong.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint William H. Armstrong, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, formerly a captain of Infantry, a captain of Infantry in the Army of the United States, to take rank at the foot of the list of captains of Infantry, and that no back pay or allowances shall accrue as a result of the passage of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

THOMAS JEFFERSON SHROPSHIRE

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 6185) for the relief of Thomas Jefferson Shropshire.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers, Thomas Jefferson Shropshire, who was a private in Company C, One hundred and seventeenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a private of said company and regiment on the 22d day of January, 1863: *Provided,* That no bounty, pay, or allowances shall be held as accrued prior to the passage of this act.

A committee amendment to insert the word "back" before the word "pay," in line 11, was agreed to, and the bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

HENRY SHULL

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 6282) for the relief of Henry Shull.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers, Henry Shull, who was a private in Company F, Eighth Regiment Missouri State Militia, Civil War, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a private of said company and regiment on the 1st day of February, 1864: *Provided,* That no bounty, pay, or allowances shall be held as accrued prior to the passage of this act.

A committee amendment to insert the word "back" before the word "pay," in line 10, was agreed to, and the bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

DAVID PARRETT

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 6438) for the relief of David Parrett.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of the pension laws, or any laws conferring rights, privileges, or benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers, David Parrett, who was a private in Company I, Fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a private of that organization on the 5th of October, 1865: *Provided,* That no back pay, pension, or bounty shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

RALPH H. LASHER

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 6442) for the relief of Ralph H. Lasher, whose name appears in the Army records as Ralph C. Lasher.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers and dependents, Ralph H. Lasher, whose name appears in the Army records as Ralph C. Lasher, who was a member of Company C, Second Regiment United States Volunteer Cavalry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been discharged honorably from the military service of the United States as a member of that organization on the 25th day of September, 1898: *Provided,* That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

WILLIAM F. WHEELER

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 1530) to amend the military record of William F. Wheeler.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That William F. Wheeler shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as captain of Company D, Forty-ninth New York Volunteer Infantry, as of the 4th day of October, 1862: *Provided,* That no back pay, bounty, pension, or other emolument shall accrue prior to the passage of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

G. W. GILKISON

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 5380) to correct the military record of G. W. Gilkison.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of the pension and homestead laws and the laws governing the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, or any branch thereof, G. W. Gilkison shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a musician of Company H, Forty-eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, on the 7th day of March, 1863: *Provided,* That no pension shall accrue prior to the passage of this act.

A committee amendment striking out "that no pension shall accrue prior to the passage of this act," in lines 10 and 11, and inserting "that no back pay, bounty, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act," was agreed to, and the bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

JOHN W. SIPLE

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 5383) to correct the military record of John W. Siple.

The title of the bill was read.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of this bill?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the bill. The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of the pension and homestead laws governing the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, or any branch thereof, John W. Siple shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a private of Company I, Seventy-seventh Regiment of Fourth Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, on February 27, 1863: *Provided,* That no pension, pay, or bounty shall accrue prior to the passage of this act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment ordered as to these bills by the recent action.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the Clerk is authorized to correct the spelling.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next bill.

BENJAMIN S. M'HENRY

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 4702) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Benjamin S. McHenry.

The title of the bill was read.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the bill. The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to remove the charge of desertion now standing against Benjamin S. McHenry, late of Company K, Third Regiment United States Cavalry, and to grant and issue to said Benjamin S. McHenry an honorable discharge from said service and restore his proper name of Benjamin S. McHenry in lieu of the name under which he was erroneously enlisted, Henry Benjamin: *Provided,* That no back pay, bounty, or pension shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next bill.

EDWARD J. BOYLE

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 6005) for the relief of Edward J. Boyle.

The title of the bill was read.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the bill. The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers, Edward J. Boyle, who was a member of Company C, Third United States Engineers, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been discharged honorably from the military service of the United States as a private of that organization on the 5th day of December, 1905: *Provided,* That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next bill.

ISRAEL BROWN

The next bill on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 6839) to remove the charge of desertion against Israel Brown and to grant him an honorable discharge.

The title of the bill was read.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the bill. The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers, Israel Brown, who was a member of Company L, One hundred and sixtieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been discharged honorably from the military service of the United States as a private of that organization

on the 20th day of April, 1899: *Provided*, That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

With a committee amendment, as follows:

Amend the title so as to read "A bill for the relief of Israel Brown."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next bill.

SYLVESTER DE FOREST

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 6917) to correct the military record of Sylvester De Forest.

The title of the bill was read.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of the pension and homestead laws, and the laws governing the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, or any branch thereof, Sylvester De Forest shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a private of Company E, First Regiment Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, on the 1st day of May, 1865: *Provided*, That no pension, pay, or bounty shall accrue prior to the passage of this act.

With a committee amendment:

That no back pay, pension, bounty, or allowance shall accrue prior to the passage of this act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next bill.

WILLIAM H. DOTSON

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 7227) for the relief of William H. Dotson.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of the pension laws of the United States William H. Dotson, late of Company C, First Regiment Mississippi Marine Brigade, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a private of said company and regiment on May 30, 1864: *Provided*, That no pay, bounty, or pension shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

The bill was amended by inserting the word "back" before the word "pay," in line 9.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

FREDERICK LEININGER

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 7228) for the relief of Frederick Leininger.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of the pension laws, Frederick Leininger, late of Company F, Fiftieth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been

honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a private of said company and regiment: *Provided*, That no pay, bounty, or pension shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

The bill was amended by inserting the word "back" before the word "pay," in line 8.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

HENRY SIMONS

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 7229) for the relief of Henry Simons.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of the pension laws, Henry Simons, late of Company G, Forty-eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a private of said company and regiment: *Provided*, That no pay, bounty, or pension shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

The bill was amended by inserting the word "back" before the word "pay," in line 8.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

RICHARD B. BARNITZ

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 7397) authorizing the President to order Richard B. Barnitz before a retiring board for a hearing of his case, and upon the findings of such board determine whether or not he be placed on the retired list with the rank and pay held by him at the time of his resignation.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. SCHAFER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to inquire the reasons for this bill. Is this man in the military service at the present time?

Mr. BLACK of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I object.

JAMES NEAL

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 7553) for the relief of James Neal.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers, James Neal, alias James Spencer, who was a private of Company G, Thirty-fifth Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been discharged honorably from the military service of the United States as a member of said company and regiment on the 29th day of June, 1865: *Provided*, That no back pay, pension, or bounty shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

WILLIAM H. WAGONER

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 7779) for the relief of William H. Wagoner.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers William H. Wagoner, who was a member of Company L, One hundred and sixtieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and the Hospital Corps, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a member of the Hos-

pital Corps on the 30th day of April, 1899: *Provided*, That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

SALLY MATTIE MACREADY

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 7992) for the relief of Sally Mattie Macready, widow of Edward Daniel Macready.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers Edward Daniel Macready (deceased), who was a member of Company E, Eleventh Regiment United States Infantry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a private of that organization on the 19th day of May, 1865: *Provided*, That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

JOHN G. CASSIDY

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 8190) for the relief of John G. Cassidy.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, or benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers, John G. Cassidy, who was a member of Company I, Fifty-third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, during the Civil War, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been discharged honorably from the military service of the United States as a member of that organization on the 11th day of August, 1865: *Provided*, That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

JOHN DEWITT MARVIN

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 1534) to correct the military record of John Dewitt Marvin.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, or benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers, John Dewitt Marvin, Army serial No. 1215731, who was a private first class of Company L, One hundred and eighth Infantry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a member of said company and regiment on the 28th day of April, 1918: *Provided*, That no pension, pay, or compensation shall accrue prior to the passage of this act.

The bill was amended by inserting the word "back" before the word "pay," in line 11.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, after conferring with the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BLANTON], I ask unanimous consent to return to the bill (H. R. 4663) authorizing the President to appoint J. H. S. Morison to the position and rank of major, Medical Corps, United States Army.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Tennessee asks unanimous consent to return to the bill H. R. 4663. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. BLACK of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I object.

WILLIAM R. CONNOLLY

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 1537) for the relief of William R. Connolly.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to William R. Connolly the sum of \$1,250, being the balance of an award of \$2,500 for the capture of James Wilson, Ludwig Schmidt, and James Snyder, charged with assault upon, holding up, and robbing a mail messenger at Niagara Falls, N. Y., on March 1, 1921.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

MARY M. JONES

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 2524) for the relief of Mary M. Jones.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to Mary M. Jones, out of any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, in full settlement against the Government, the sum of \$1,950, in compensation for damages caused and sustained to property in Linn County, Oreg., such loss being caused by fire set from burning material from an Army airplane on or about July 1, 1924, the said airplane being in fire-control service under the direction of the Forest Service.

With the following committee amendment:

In line 7 strike out "\$1,950" and insert "\$1,035."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

MARGARET T. HEAD

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 3216) for the relief of Margaret T. Head, administratrix.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$5,000 to Margaret T. Head, administratrix, of Watertown, Mass., as full compensation for the accidental death of her son, Alfred Head, on June 11, 1924, caused by being struck by an automobile truck then in the service of the United States Postal Service.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

W. P. THOMPSON

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 3394) for the relief of W. P. Thompson.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to W. P. Thompson the sum of \$280, said sum being the amount lost by him through the defalcation of the postmaster at Roachdale, Ind.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

CHARLES BERETTA ET AL.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 3458) for the relief of Charles Beretta, Isidore J. Proulx, and John J. West.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. BLACK of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object to make this statement. I have read the report on the bill and the Comptroller General suggests certain amendments. I have not had the opportunity in the brief time available to examine the bill to see whether these amendments are incorporated. Will the gentleman from California [Mr. LEA] inform us as to whether or not this bill is now in accord with the recommendations of the Comptroller General?

Mr. LEA. It is. Section 2 of the bill is inserted at the request of the Comptroller General, and the provisions are in conformity with his report.

Mr. BLACK of Texas. I am entirely satisfied if the gentleman from California assures us of that fact, and I withdraw the reservation of objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Comptroller General of the United States is authorized and directed to cancel the claim of the United States against Charles Beretta as a temporary substitute parcel-post carrier, Willows, Calif., at 60 cents per hour for a period from November 13, 1922, to December 31, 1924, and at 65 cents per hour from January 1, 1925, to March 31, 1926, in the sum of \$723.55, representing payments to him as such employee for a period from November 13, 1922, to March 31, 1926, he having also held the position of temporary laborer, custodian service, Federal Building, Willows, Calif., for period from November 13, 1922, to March 15, 1923, at \$660 per annum (with \$240 increase), the position of permanent laborer in said service at said place for period from March 16, 1923, to June 30, 1924, at \$660 per annum (with \$240 increase), and the position of permanent laborer in said service at said place for period from July 1, 1924, to March 31, 1926, at \$960 per annum, and the combined amount of the per annum rates of compensation of such positions being in excess of \$2,000 per annum, contrary to the provisions of section 6 of the act of May 10, 1916 (39 Stat. L. p. 120), as amended by the act of August 29, 1916 (39 Stat. L. p. 582).

Sec. 2. That the Comptroller General of the United States is further authorized and directed to release Isidore J. Proulx, former postmaster at Willows, Calif., from liability to the United States for payments to said Charles Beretta for the period from November 13, 1922, to September 8, 1924, amounting to \$349.20; and to release John J. West, present postmaster at Willows, Calif., from liability to the United States for payments to said Charles Beretta for the period from September 9, 1924, to March 31, 1926, amounting to \$374.35; and to repay said John J. West said amount of \$374.35 refunded by him to the United States.

THE "S-4" DISASTER

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike out the last word.

I do this, Mr. Speaker, for the purpose of announcing to the House that John M. Jones, of Hennessey, Okla., the father of Lieut. Commander Roy K. Jones, who went down in the ill-fated *S-4*, is now in the Members' gallery. The father of the late commander has honored this House by sitting here during our deliberations this afternoon. I merely want to make a record of the fact that Mr. Jones is paying us a visit to-day, and I am sure all of us appreciate his presence. I feel, Mr. Speaker, that I express the sentiment of every Member of this House when I say that he and his family, as well as the loved ones of the other brave men who were lost on the *S-4*, have the sincere, heartfelt sympathy of each Member of this House.

Mr. O'CONNELL. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Yes.

Mr. O'CONNELL. Will the gentleman point out Mr. Jones?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Yes; I shall be glad to do so. Mr. Jones is the gentleman in the Members' gallery on the extreme left. [Applause, the Members rising.]

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

JOSEPH JAMESON

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 3926) for the relief of Joseph Jameson.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Postmaster General be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to credit the account of Joseph Jameson, postmaster at Lorain, Ohio, in the sum of \$10,662.10, due the United States on account of public funds and property lost in the burglary of the post office on March 1, 1925.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

ROBERT F. YEAMAN

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 4777) to compensate Robert F. Yeaman for the loss of certain carpenter tools which was incurred by reason of a fire in the Government area at Old Hickory Ordnance Depot.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to Robert F. Yeaman, out of any money not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$217.70, the value in full of carpenter tools belonging to the said Yeaman and which were destroyed by fire in the Government area at Old Hickory Depot on the 4th day of August, 1924.

With the following committee amendment:

In line 5, after the word "appropriated," insert the words "and in full settlement against the Government."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

POCAHONTAS FUEL CO.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 4926) for the relief of the Pocahontas Fuel Co. (Inc.).

The Clerk read the title to the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. BLANTON. Reserving the right to object, I notice that the commandant reports that there was no negligence on the part of the Government. May I ask why under these circumstances we should pay this \$1,200 loss?

Mr. UNDERHILL. May I state to the gentleman from Texas that every department of the Government tries to get out from under and pass the buck. If the gentleman will investigate the various circumstances, the unfortunate happenings, as I may say, there is always somebody to blame; in other words, it is not an act of God.

Mr. BLANTON. Commandant Billard is a pretty responsible man, is he not?

Mr. UNDERHILL. Yes.

Mr. BLANTON. And we may place a great deal of confidence in his report?

Mr. UNDERHILL. Generally.

Mr. BLANTON. And here is what he says: "That all precautions were taken and that the accident was not due to negligence by anybody on the *Acushnet*."

Mr. UNDERHILL. I should like to say that anyone who navigates the *Acushnet* is liable to an accident. They go out in all kinds of weather, and they do an immense amount of good in saving lives.

Mr. BLANTON. In view of the fact that the gentleman has cut the claim down to \$1,200 and that that is the amount that the commandant says was the actual damage, I shall not object.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the Pocahontas Fuel Co. (Inc.), a corporation duly organized and having a usual place of business in New York, N. Y., the sums of \$1,595.18 and \$224.18, in full compensation for property damage done to the coal wharf owned by said corporation at New Bedford, Mass., by the United States Coast Guard cutter *Acushnet* on April 20, 1926, and January 10, 1927, respectively, as a result of negligence on the part of duly authorized agents of the Treasury Department, Coast Guard Service, in charge of the operation of the said *Acushnet*.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 8, strike out the words and figures "sums of \$1,595.18 and \$224.18" and insert the words and figures "sum of \$1,200," and on page 2, after the figures 1926 in line 3, strike out the balance of the paragraph.

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FRANCIS SWEENEY

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 4927) for the relief of Francis Sweeney.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Francis Sweeney, formerly an employee in the Bureau of Lighthouses, Department of Commerce, to wit, a seaman on the United States lightship No. 53, the sum of \$80, the same being in full payment for losses suffered by the said Francis Sweeney by loss of personal property used and reasonably necessary in connection with his official duty on said lightship, which was sunk on December 11, 1905.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CHRISTINE BRENZINGER

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 5297) for the relief of Christine Brenzinger.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to pay, out of any money in the United States Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and in full settlement against the Government, the sum of \$150 to Christine Brenzinger, of Louisville, Ky., as compensation for injuries sustained on July 8, 1919, when struck by an automobile, at the time driven by a soldier of the United States Army.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read the third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LEWIS H. FRANCKE AND BLANCHE F. SHELLEY

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 5300) for the relief of Lewis H. Francke and Blanche F. Shelley, sole legal heirs of Ralph K. Warrington.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. BLACK of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object. I see that the bill calls for an amount of \$3,453.88. On page 4 of the report, in a letter dated April 11, 1924, by the Judge Advocate of the Army, this statement is made:

The correct amount was shown by the Judge Advocate's memorandum to be \$3,092.63, and the Secretary recommended that in the event the bill was passed it should provide for compensation in the latter amount only.

Now, if that is a correct amount and it will be agreed that such amendment be offered, reducing the amount carried in the bill to the amount recommended by the War Department, I shall have no objection.

Mr. THATCHER. If the gentleman will look on page 2 of the report, there is an itemized list of United States currency, \$142.63; United States bonds, \$1,000; interest at the rate of 4½ per cent provided on the face of the bonds, \$361.25; and Philippine currency in dollars, \$1,950.

Mr. BLACK of Texas. It is the universal custom, so far as I know, that we do not allow interest against the Government, where it is paying a claim like this one, not because of any legal liability but as an act of grace to the claimant.

Mr. THATCHER. Of course, these were bonds.

Mr. BLACK of Texas. That is all very true; but we do not allow interest against the Government, except where it is paying the bonds.

Mr. O'CONNELL. If the matter had taken its ordinary course, the man would get his interest on the bonds anyway.

Mr. THATCHER. Yes. This was a soldier in the Army who was thrifty enough after 20 years of service to have this saving, and when he died it was stolen by the paymaster's clerk.

Mr. BLACK of Texas. The ordinary course in a matter of redemption of bonds is to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue a duplicate of the bond and require the claimant to himself execute a bond reimbursing the Government if the original bond shows up for payment. But we are not requiring that in this case, and the probabilities are that the Government has already paid the interest.

Mr. THATCHER. I do not think so.

Mr. BLACK of Texas. Oh, it is probable that the Government has paid that interest to some illegal holder of the original coupon bond, and if we adopt this course and pass this bill as now drawn it would mean that the Government of the United States will be paying twice, and I could not consent to that. Unless the gentleman agreed to the amendment, to the amount suggested by the War Department, I shall have to object.

Mr. THATCHER. Of course, I do not want to have the matter go over a second time. At the last session it went to the Senate and there died.

Mr. BLACK of Texas. And I am not arbitrary in this. The gentleman will see that if this bill is passed in its present form the probabilities are that the Government would pay interest twice on the bond.

Mr. THATCHER. Not unless it paid the bond itself.

Mr. BLACK of Texas. And that is what they probably have done, if it was a coupon bond.

Mr. THATCHER. Of course, if the gentleman insists, I shall accept the amendment.

Mr. BLACK of Texas. I shall insist on the amendment, and I withdraw the objection upon that understanding.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the bill with the understanding that that amendment will be agreed to.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and in full compensation against the Government, the sum of \$3,453.88 to Lewis H. Francke and Blanche F. Shelley, of Louisville, Ky., the sole legal heirs of the late George A. Francke, who served as Ralph K. Warrington, formerly clerk, Medical Department of Large, United States Army, and who died intestate on March 1, 1919, for the loss of personal property belonging to the said deceased, through and by the theft and conversion at the hands of an employee of the Government of the United States.

Mr. BLACK of Texas. Mr. Chairman, on line 6 of the bill, I move to strike out the figures "\$3,453.88" and insert in lieu thereof the figures "\$3,092.63."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BLACK of Texas: Page 1, line 6, strike out "\$3,453.88" and insert in lieu thereof "\$3,092.63."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to, and the bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

ROLAND M. BAKER

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 5338) for the relief of Roland M. Baker.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object. Why could not the Post Office Department authorities approve of this claim if it be just?

Mr. UNDERHILL. The Post Office authorities sent in this claim with the very same report that they send in on all similar claims, that is, that they do not oppose.

Mr. BLANTON. They are authorized to settle claims of this character are they not?

Mr. UNDERHILL. Oh, no.

Mr. BLANTON. This is for \$1,756. The Post Office Department has authority to settle it if it saw fit and thought it was just. Why are they sending it to Congress?

Mr. UNDERHILL. No; that is where a burglary occurs, and not where a theft of this kind occurs.

Mr. BLANTON. Oh, this is just a shortage in accounts?

Mr. UNDERHILL. Yes.

Mr. BLANTON. How do we know that this was produced by a theft?

Mr. UNDERHILL. The chief reason for it is that the bonding company paid the bond of \$5,000 for this Murray, and that is pretty good proof.

Mr. BLANTON. It was an embezzlement, pure and simple?

Mr. UNDERHILL. Yes; it was not a burglary.

Mr. BLANTON. What has become of the embezzler?

Mr. UNDERHILL. He was punished.

Mr. BLANTON. By a fine or imprisonment?

Mr. UNDERHILL. By imprisonment. He served one year and one day in a house of correction.

Mr. BLANTON. Then the Government of the United States fared much better in the courts of this State than it has been doing here in Washington, respecting criminals who have defrauded it.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the bill. The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Postmaster General is authorized and directed to credit the account of Roland M. Baker, postmaster at Boston, Mass., in the sum of \$1,756.89. Such sum represents the amount of a deficit in the account of the said Roland M. Baker caused by the embezzlement on or about June 8, 1922, of postal funds by an employee at the North Postal Station, Boston, Mass.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

R. P. BIDDLE

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 6116) for the relief of R. P. Biddle.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Attorney General be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to waive his objection to the title to the land which the Secretary of War desires to purchase from R. P. Biddle, of Woodlands, W. Va., and thereby permit the adjustment of the claim of the said R. P. Biddle in the amount of \$1,320 in accordance with an agreement heretofore reached between the said parties.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

FRED A. KNAUF

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 6254) for the relief of Fred A. Knauf.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. BLANTON. I object.

WILLIAM BARDEL

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 6619) for the relief of the estate of William Bardel.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, in full settlement against the Government, to the estate of William Bardel, the sum of \$4,800 for property loss sustained by him as a result of the war while acting as American consul at Reims, France.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

FRANCES L. DICKINSON

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 7110) for the relief of Frances L. Dickinson.

The title of the bill was read.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of this bill?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, to Frances L.

Dickinson the sum of \$60 as reimbursement of a payment made to a former postmaster at Essex, Conn., for 12 war-savings stamps which were never delivered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next bill.

RANDOLPH SIAS

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 8092) for the relief of Randolph Sias.

The title of the bill was read.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the bill. The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Randolph Sias, of Price, W. Va., the sum of \$205, the amount paid by him to the Government for an automobile which was seized under a writ of execution issued out of the District Court for the Southern District of West Virginia and which was subsequently returned to the lien holders.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next bill.

JOHN ROOKS

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 8093) for the relief of John Rooks.

The title of the bill was read.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, this bill involves \$5,588.89, covering a period from June 30, 1924, to October 30, 1925. I do not think the committee has made a proper showing here to warrant our passing the bill under unanimous consent.

Mr. UNDERHILL. This is a case which occurs occasionally in carrying on operations in the United States. One of these men was overlooked. He served faithfully, and he ought to have his money.

Mr. BLANTON. Has the gentleman given the case his personal attention?

Mr. UNDERHILL. Yes.

Mr. BLANTON. And he thinks it is just?

Mr. UNDERHILL. I do.

Mr. BLANTON. Then I withdraw my reservation of an objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the bill. The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the General Accounting Office is hereby authorized to allow payments covering the salary of John Rooks for services actually rendered as United States marshal for the district of South Dakota from June 8, 1924, to October 30, 1925, inclusive.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next bill.

PLEASANT R. W. HARRIS

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 5230) to correct the military record of Pleasant R. W. Harris.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. BLACK of Texas. Mr. Speaker, may we have that bill reported?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the bill. The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers

Pleasant R. W. Harris, who was a member of Company K, Second Regiment Arkansas Volunteer Cavalry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been discharged honorably from the military service of the United States as a private of that organization on the 18th day of December, 1864: *Provided*, That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next bill.

FRED R. NUGENT

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 4536) for the relief of Fred R. Nugent.

The title of the bill was read.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. BLACK of Texas. Let us have that reported also.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers Fred R. Nugent, who was a private in the Hospital Corps, United States Army, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been discharged honorably from the military service of the United States as a member of that organization on the 7th day of April, 1899: *Provided*, That no back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next bill.

EMMA ROSSELL

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 2533) granting a pension to Emma Rossell.

The title of the bill was read.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. BLACK of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I would like to have that read.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Emma Rossell, widow of James L. Rossell, late of Company B, Seventy-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next bill.

FRED A. KNAUF

Mr. KADING. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to return to H. R. 6254, a bill for the relief of Fred A. Knauf.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Wisconsin asks unanimous consent to return to H. R. 6254. Is there objection?

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I will state to my colleague that the reason I objected to this bill was that it involves \$141,433.82, and I thought it was entirely too large an amount to be passed here in a few seconds. If the gentleman wants to make a statement about the bill, I shall not object to his making his statement and getting his

reasons in the Record, but I shall be forced to object to the consideration of the bill. However, I shall not object to returning to the bill for the purpose of permitting the gentleman to make a statement.

Mr. SCHAFER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BLANTON. Yes.

Mr. SCHAFER. This bill was carefully considered by the Claims Committee and has the favorable recommendation of the department. The gentleman does not take the attitude that he is going to hold the postmaster to account for an amount stolen by a bank robber, especially when the Postmaster General directs the postmasters to keep a nine months' supply of stamps on hand.

Mr. BLANTON. My friend from Wisconsin usually objects to them himself when they get up to \$10,000, but when it happens to be a postmaster from his State, where the amount is \$141,000, he does not object.

Mr. SCHAFER. No; "the gentleman from Wisconsin" has never objected to a similar bill.

Mr. BLANTON. I shall be forced to object to the bill coming up, but if the gentleman wants to make a statement I shall not object.

Mr. UNDERHILL. Will the gentleman yield to me for a moment?

Mr. BLANTON. Yes.

Mr. UNDERHILL. Is it the purpose of the gentleman to object even after the statement is made?

Mr. BLANTON. Yes; because it involves too much money to be passed here now; but, as I say, I shall not object to the gentleman's request to return to this bill for the purpose of making a statement.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. It has been the custom not to object to the consideration of a bill if no objection is made to the request to return to the consideration of a bill. That has generally been considered in the same request.

Mr. BLANTON. I shall object to the consideration of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. That has been the custom in the House when requests are made to return to bills out of order.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I object; but to clarify the matter, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman may proceed for five minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Texas asks unanimous consent that the gentleman from Wisconsin may proceed for five minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. KADING. Mr. Speaker, I simply want to say that this bill was passed by the House in the Sixty-ninth Congress; its purpose is to reimburse, or rather to correct the record on the books of Mr. Knauf, the postmaster at Sheboygan, Wis., in the matter of his loss when the post office at Sheboygan was robbed on October 17, 1925. The gentleman from Texas at the time the bill was on the calendar in the Sixty-ninth Congress reserved the right to object, and my predecessor, Mr. Voigt, made the statement on the floor, in substance, that the loss of cash was only \$107, and that the balance consisted of postage stamps, canceled and uncanceled; that Sheboygan was a city of about 40,000 population; that the post office there furnished stamps to surrounding smaller places; that the bill had the recommendation of the Post Office Department and the recommendation of the committee. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. BLANTON] then withdrew his objection and the bill was passed, but failed to be reached in the Senate in the jam of the business of that body in the closing days of the Sixty-ninth Congress. This bill now has the same recommendations of both the Post Office Department and the Committee on Claims. The situation is the same now as it was when the House passed the bill in the Sixty-ninth Congress. I sincerely hope that the gentleman will now withdraw his objection and permit the consideration of the bill at this time.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, the amount is \$141,000, and I want time to refer to my notes in my office before it comes up, and for the present I object.

Mr. SCHAFER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to speak out of order for three minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Wisconsin asks unanimous consent to speak out of order for three minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. SCHAFER. Mr. Speaker, I hope the gentleman from Texas will carefully reconsider his decision upon this matter.

This bill comes out of the Committee on Claims with a unanimous vote and was carefully considered by that committee. It has a favorable recommendation from the Post Office Depart-

ment. Over 50 per cent of the stolen stamps were canceled stamps and can not be used again or sold for postage stamps. The report of the committee clearly shows that the large amount of stamps on hand in this post office had been placed there by the postmaster upon the request and under the regulations of the Postmaster General. It further shows that this post office supplies smaller post offices.

I know if this bill were as vicious a bill as the gentleman from Texas believes it may be, it would not have been passed at the last session of Congress, because we know the gentleman from Texas is always on the job guarding the Treasury and looking after the financial interests of the people and protecting the Treasury from unwarranted appropriations. I listened to the wonderful oration the gentleman from Texas made a few moments ago about the distinguished chairman of our Committee on Claims. We appreciate it. I agree with the gentleman on many of the things that he mentioned, and I believe after listening to that oration the gentleman should have sufficient confidence in the chairman of our Committee on Claims and the rest of the members of that committee, especially in view of the fact that during the last session of Congress this bill was passed unanimously, to withdraw his objection and let this meritorious bill be passed.

Mr. BLANTON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SCHAFER. Yes.

Mr. BLANTON. I only want time to look at my notes in my office; and if the gentleman will wait, I will tell the gentleman my conclusions later on.

Mr. SCHAFER. We know the gentleman from Texas is on the floor of the House upon every unanimous-consent day, and we know that if this bill passed the House at the last session, as it did, the gentleman's notes will reveal the fact that the bill is O. K. or it would not have been passed, because any bill that has not merit would not pass this House with the consent of the gentleman from Texas. I hope the gentleman will reconsider his decision.

HEIRS OF JACOB THOMAS

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 2809) for the relief of the heirs of Jacob Thomas.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That there be paid by the Secretary of the Treasury to the heirs of Jacob Thomas, formerly an employee of the Rock Island Arsenal, in the State of Illinois, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and in full settlement against the Government, the sum of \$5,000 for the death of said Jacob Thomas, resulting from injuries received while in the performance of duty on the 1st day of November, 1901.

With the following committee amendment:

On page 1, line 7, strike out "\$5,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$497.28."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

F. ELLIS REED

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 3673) for the relief of Maj. F. Ellis Reed.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. BLACK of Texas. Mr. Speaker, may we have the bill reported?

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to pay to Maj. F. Ellis Reed, late captain in the Quartermaster Corps of the American Expeditionary Forces, the sum of \$261.26, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to reimburse the said Maj. F. Ellis Reed for the sum of \$261.26, United States currency, which was stolen or lost without fault or neglect on his part while he was acting as disbursing officer at the Second Signal Corps School, Chatillon-sur-Seine, France, and which said sum the said Maj. F. Ellis Reed has since paid into the Treasury of the United States in discharge of his liability as such disbursing officer.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

LAWTON, OKLA. FIRE, 1917

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 4084) for the relief of the persons suffering loss on account of the Lawton, Okla., fire, 1917.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. BLACK of Texas. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, my recollection is this involves a considerable sum of money.

Mr. BLANTON. Seventy-five thousand dollars.

Mr. BLACK of Texas. I have not had the time to review the report and evidence submitted. Until I can have time to study the matter, I object.

A. S. GUFFEY

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 4203) for the relief of A. S. Guffey.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Postmaster General be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to credit the accounts of A. S. Guffey, late postmaster at Pittsburgh, Pa., in the sum of \$2,237.50 due to the United States on account of postal funds embezzled by Henry C. Schuster, late superintendent of the north side station, Pittsburgh, Pa., in the year 1920.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

JOHN J. CORCORAN

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 5336) for the relief of John J. Corcoran.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to John J. Corcoran, 26 Dent Street, Roxbury, Mass., in full settlement against the Government, the sum of \$600 for damages to his automobile, medical expenses, ruined clothing, and permanent injuries sustained by the wife of said John J. Corcoran when his automobile was struck by ambulance No. 987 of the United States Veterans' Bureau on the 18th day of September, 1922, in Boston, Mass.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

STATE BANK & TRUST CO., FAYETTEVILLE, TENN.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 5894) for the relief of the State Bank & Trust Co., of Fayetteville, Tenn.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay to the State Bank & Trust Co. of Fayetteville, Tenn., out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$1,779.84, such sum being the amount of actual loss sustained by the bank by reason of the theft or loss of certain Liberty bonds while being transmitted as registered mail, caused by the neglect or disregard of postal laws and regulations on the part of postal officials or employees.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

SANITARIUM CO., OF PORTLAND, OREG.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 5923) for the relief of the Sanitarium Co., of Portland, Oreg.

The Clerk read the title to the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?
There was no objection.
The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the United States Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$1,180 to the Sanitarium Co., of Portland, Oreg., for the purpose of reimbursing said corporation in that amount, which was disallowed by the Comptroller General of the United States and deducted from moneys due the Sanitarium Co. under its contracts with the Secretary of the Interior dated, respectively, January 25, 1919, and June 11, 1920, for the care and maintenance of the legally adjudged insane of Alaska.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 5, after the word "appropriated," insert the words "and in full settlement against the Government."

The committee amendment was agreed to.
The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.
A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ROBERT P. COOKE

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 8772) granting an annuity to Dr. Robert P. Cooke.

The Clerk read the title to the bill.
The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?
There was no objection.
The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the rolls of the War Department the name of Dr. Robert P. Cooke and pay to him for and during his natural life, in lieu of all pensions, the sum of \$100 per month, in special recognition of the eminent service rendered, suffering endured, and permanent disabilities contracted by him in the interest of humanity and science as a volunteer subject for experiment in the yellow-fever hospital in Cuba.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.
A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GEORGE P. BAILEY

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 8775) for the relief of George P. Bailey.

The Clerk read the title to the bill.
The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?
There was no objection.
The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of the pension laws George P. Bailey, late of Company D, Eighty-sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a private of said company and regiment.

Mr. BLACK of Texas. Mr. Speaker, the usual proviso as to back pay and allowances should be carried in this bill, and I offer that as an amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the bill will be amended in that particular.

There was no objection; and the amendment was agreed to.
The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.
A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

WILLIAM W. WOODRUFF

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 8778) for the relief of William W. Woodruff.

The Clerk read the title to the bill.
The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?
There was no objection.
The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, or benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers, William W. Woodruff shall be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a private of Company C, Fifty-third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, on the 22d day of July, 1865: *Provided,* That no pension, bounty, back pay, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read the third time, was read the third time, and passed.
A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

WILLARD THOMPSON

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 8788) to correct the military record of Willard Thompson, deceased.

The Clerk read the title to the bill,

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?
There was no objection.
The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers, Willard Thompson, deceased, who was a member of Company E, Fifty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been discharged honorably from the military service of the United States as a private of that organization on the 11th day of August, 1865: *Provided,* That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read the third time, was read the third time, and passed.
A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MARTIN L. DUFFY

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 8796) for the relief of Martin L. Duffy.

The Clerk read the title to the bill.
The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?
There was no objection.
The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That Martin L. Duffy, who served as a private in the Hospital Corps of the United States Army from November 17, 1898, to December 7, 1899, shall hereafter be held to have been honorably discharged from service in the military forces of the United States on December 7, 1899, and shall be eligible to enjoy all rights, privileges, and benefits conferred by law upon enlisted men honorably discharged from such service: *Provided,* That no back pay, pension, bounty, or other emolument shall accrue prior to the passage of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.
A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CLAYTON H. ADAMS

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 8797) for the relief of Clayton H. Adams.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.
The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. SCHAFER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to speak out of order for three minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?
Mr. BLANTON. Reserving the right to object, our friend just wants to rehearse the \$141,000 postmaster case from Wisconsin to which I objected. I did not object frivolously. I am going to object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Objection is heard, and the Clerk will report the bill.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers, Clayton H. Adams, who served in the Mississippi Marine Brigade, an organization drawn from the Fifty-ninth Regiment of Illinois Volunteer Infantry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been discharged honorably from the military service of the United States as a member of the Fifty-ninth Regiment of Illinois Volunteer Infantry on or about the 1st day of March, 1863: *Provided,* That no pay nor bounty shall accrue or become payable by reason of the passage of this act.

A committee amendment to strike out in lines 11, 12, and 13 the words "that no pay nor bounty shall accrue or become payable by reason of the passage of this act," and insert in lieu thereof the words "that no back pay, bounty, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act," was agreed to, and the bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

WILLIAM LENTZ

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 8798) for the relief of William Lentz.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.
The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.
The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of the pension laws and the laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers, William Lentz, formerly a member of Company E, One hundred and fifty-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, war with Spain; Company M, Nineteenth Regiment United States Infantry; and who served honorably in the World War, shall be held

and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a member of Company M, Nineteenth Regiment United States Infantry.

Sec. 2. No back pay, bounty, or other emoluments shall accrue prior to the passage of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

GEORGE W. McNEIL

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 8804) for the relief of George W. McNeil.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. O'CONNELL. Mr. Speaker, may we have the bill reported?

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefit upon honorably discharged soldiers, George W. McNeil, who was a corporal in Company G, Fourteenth Heavy Artillery, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been discharged honorably from the military services of the United States as a corporal of the said company and regiment: *Provided*, That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowances shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

Mr. O'CONNELL. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I ask the chairman of the committee whether we ought not to have a report from the War Department upon this?

Mr. UNDERHILL. This bill does not come from our committee, but from the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. O'CONNELL. I withdraw the reservation of objection.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

MARTHA D. McCUNE

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 8805) for the relief of Martha D. McCune.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, or benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers, or their widows, Samuel McCune, who was a first lieutenant in Company B, Fifty-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a member of said company and regiment on the 4th day of March, 1863: *Provided*, That no pension, bounty, or other allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

A committee amendment inserting after the word "pension," in line 11, the words "back pay" was agreed to, and the bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

HARRY WALTER STEPHENSON

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 8806) authorizing the President to reappoint Maj. Harry Walter Stephenson, United States Army (retired), to the position and rank of major, Coast Artillery Corps, in the United States Army.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. SCHAFER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to know whether or not we have sufficient officers already in the Army below the grade of major to fill all vacancies?

Mr. JAMES. I can not answer that question. I ask that the bill go over.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. BLACK of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I object.

LESTER COOLEY

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 8674) for the relief of Lester Cooley.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers, Lester Cooley, who was a member of Company D, Fifth Battalion, and Company F, Thirteenth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been discharged honorably from the military service of the United States as a private of that organization on the 27th day of August, 1864: *Provided*, That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

EDWARD F. WEISKOPF

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 8673) for the relief of Edward F. Weiskopf.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I do not think that I shall object, in view of the fact that this bill is the bill of the distinguished Speaker pro tempore now presiding, but I want to call the attention of the House to what the Hon. Dwight F. Davis, Secretary of War, says about this bill. He gives a number of reasons why it should not pass, and then he says:

I therefore recommend that H. R. 7540 be not favorably considered by your committee and be not enacted into law.

However, our friend from New York [Mr. SNELL] has such power and influence that he can get the bill reported in spite of that recommendation, and I shall not stand in the way of its passage.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the bill. The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to summon Edward F. Weiskopf, formerly first lieutenant in the Coast Artillery Corps of the Army of the United States, before a retiring board, to inquire whether at the time of his honorable discharge, October 1, 1919, he was incapacitated for active service, and whether such incapacity was the result of an incident of service, and whether said discharge should have been made, and upon the result of such inquiry the President is authorized to nominate and appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, the said Edward F. Weiskopf a first lieutenant in the Coast Artillery Corps and place him immediately thereafter upon the retired list of the Army, with the same privileges and retired pay as are now or may hereafter be provided by law or regulation for officers of the Regular Army: *Provided*, That the said Edward F. Weiskopf shall not be entitled to any back pay or allowances.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

JEREMIAH F. MAHONEY

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 8370) for the relief of Jeremiah F. Mahoney.

The title of the bill was read.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of this bill?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the bill. The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers, Jeremiah F. Mahoney, who was a member of Company K, First Regiment Montana Volunteer Infantry, Spanish-American War, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a member of that organization on the 17th day of October, 1899: *Provided*, That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next one.

ALBERT O. TUCKER

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 8500) for the relief of Albert O. Tucker.

The title of the bill was read.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of this bill?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of the pension laws and the laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers, Albert O. Tucker, alias Charles M. Healey, late of Company D, First Battalion Maine Sharpshooters, shall be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a member of said company and regiment on February 13, 1865: *Provided*, That no back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next bill.

THOMAS MURPHY

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 8574) for the relief of Thomas Murphy.

The title of the bill was read.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers, Thomas Murphy, a private, Company C, Eighth Machine Gun Battalion, Third Division, American Expeditionary Forces, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of said company and regiment: *Provided*, That no pension, pay, or bounty shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next bill.

THOMAS F. NICHOLAS

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 8589) for the relief of Thomas F. Nicholas.

The title of the bill was read.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of the pension and homestead laws and the laws governing the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, or any branch thereof, Thomas F. Nicholas shall hereafter be held and considered to have served 90 days' actual military service and been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States in the Spanish-American War as a private of Company E, Eighth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, on the 3d day of November, 1898, and thereafter from Troop I, Third United States Cavalry, honorably discharged on May 1, 1900: *Provided*, That no pension, pay, or bounty shall accrue prior to the passage of this act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next bill.

NICHOLAS JONES

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 8590) for the relief of Nicholas Jones.

The title of the bill was read.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of the pension and homestead laws and the laws governing the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, or any branch thereof, Nicholas Jones shall hereafter be held and considered to have served 90 days' actual military service and been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a private of Company I, Sixth Regiment United States Infantry, on the 23d day of January, 1899: *Provided*, That no pension, pay, or bounty shall accrue prior to the passage of this act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next bill.

GEORGE D. VEDDER

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 8599) for the relief of George D. Vedder.

The title of the bill was read.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I want to call attention to what the War Department says. Maj. Gen. Robert T. Davis, the Adjutant General, says in his report on this case:

It is seen from his own statement in the letter referred to that the cause of his failure to return to his command and complete his term of enlistment was not that he was suffering from physical disability incurred in the line of duty, but rather that he was afraid to return on account of punishment that he expected he would suffer on his return to his command. Under these circumstances the charge of desertion of September 8, 1863, against him can not be removed under any of the provisions of the act of Congress approved March 2, 1889, the only law in force governing the subject of the removal of charges of desertion in Civil War cases.

That is the report of the War Department; but I shall not object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of the pension laws George D. Vedder shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from Company A, Thirty-first Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, Civil War, September 8, 1863: *Provided*, That no pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next bill.

JOHN CLARK

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 8627), for the relief of John Clark.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, or benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers, John Clark, late of Company D, Fifteenth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been discharged honorably from the military service of the United States as a member of said company and regiment on the 1st day of January, 1863: *Provided*, That no pension shall accrue prior to the passage of this act.

The bill was amended by striking out the words "*Provided*, That no pension shall accrue prior to the passage of this act."

and inserting in lieu thereof the words "Provided, That no back pay, bounty, or allowances shall be held as accrued prior to the passage of this act."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

AMOS DAHUFF

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 8628), for the relief of Amos Dahuff.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, or benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers, Amos Dahuff, who was captain of Company H, Twelfth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been discharged honorably from the military service of the United States as of said organization on the 19th day of February, 1865: *Provided,* That no back pay, bounty, pension, or other emolument shall accrue prior to the approval of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

WILLIAM TAYLOR COBURN

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 8643) for the relief of William Taylor Coburn.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers, William Taylor Coburn, late a private in Company H, Sixteenth Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been discharged honorably from the military service of the United States as a private of said company and regiment: *Provided,* That no bounty, pay, or allowances shall be held as accrued prior to the passage of this act.

The bill was amended by inserting the word "back" before the word "pay," in line 10.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

RETIREMENT STATUS OF BRIG. GEN. H. M. LORD

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 7926) to place a retired officer of the Army on the retired list as a major general.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. SCHAFER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I want to inquire what is the necessity for creating another major general on the retired list?

Mr. JAMES. This takes care of Brigadier General Lord, Director of the Budget. General Lord was Chief of Finance and at that time was a brigadier general. He was drafted by the President and asked to resign as a brigadier general in the Army and as Chief of Finance and become head of the Bureau of the Budget, which he did. A short time after that his successor was promoted from brigadier general to major general, and if General Lord had stayed there he would have been a major general. It does not give him any increase in compensation as long as he is Director of the Budget. If ever a man has earned the reward of major general on the retired list it is General Lord.

Mr. SCHAFER. Does not the gentleman think it is rather presumptuous for this House to place General Lord on the retired list as a major general when we are at this very moment overlooking emergency officers who served in combat divisions and spilled their blood on the battle field?

Mr. JAMES. General Lord was in the Army as a brigadier general and was drafted by the Commander in Chief of the Army to accept a more responsible position. I sincerely hope the gentleman will not object.

Mr. SCHAFER. Has the Secretary of War approved of this?

Mr. JAMES. It has not been referred to the Secretary of War for the reason that any bills that are referred to the War

Department automatically go to the Director of the Budget, and, of course, we would not want the Director of the Budget to pass on his own bill. I have, however, taken up the matter with the chairman of the Appropriations Committee [Mr. MADDEN] and the ranking Democratic member of that committee [Mr. BYRNS]. I talked with both of them before the bill was introduced.

Mr. SCHAFER. Does the gentleman realize that most of the special bills making majors out of captains on the retired and active list and captains out of lieutenants come back from the War Department with adverse recommendation, and they come back from the Budget Bureau with adverse recommendations, with the statement that such contemplated action is not in conformity with the financial policy of the present administration.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. But we pass most of those bills.

Mr. SCHAFER. Only once in a while.

Mr. BYRNS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SCHAFER. Yes.

Mr. BYRNS. I do not know of any man connected with the Government who has rendered more valuable service to the Nation than General Lord, both as Chief of Finance during the war and as Director of the Budget. I say that advisedly because I have had occasion and opportunity to know something of his good work and the splendid service he has rendered. As the gentleman from Michigan doubtless has stated, the officer who is now holding the position of Chief of Finance in the Army is a major general in rank. Here is a gentleman who served during the war and rendered distinguished service to the Nation and is rendering even more important service to-day as Director of the Budget, and it does seem to me only an element of fairness and justice to this splendid public servant that he be given the rank which is being held by the officer who was his assistant when he was Chief of Finance.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. And if he had stayed in this position he would have been a major general now?

Mr. BYRNS. Yes. If he had remained in the position, as the gentleman from Illinois suggests, he would have been a major general.

Mr. SCHAFER. With the sincere hope that this House, which is taking care of a brigadier general and placing him on the retired list as a major general, will give as fair consideration to many of the buck privates who are disabled and have not been taken care of under the present compensation law, and as fair consideration to retirement legislation for the emergency officers of the World War, I will not press my objection.

Mr. BLACK of Texas. Mr. Speaker—

Mr. O'CONNELL. If the gentleman will permit, I would like to ask the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. JAMES] if this is a unanimous report from the committee?

Mr. JAMES. Yes; it is.

Mr. BLACK of Texas. Mr. Speaker, we have had several bills on the calendar this afternoon not identical with this bill but similar in character. I have objected to each one of them, and I shall feel compelled to object to this one. Of course, when the Private Calendar is reached in the regular way, if it is the judgment of the House to take up bills affecting individual officers in the Army in this manner and deal with them in a legislative way and pass them, that rests within the judgment of the House; but I do not feel I could pursue any degree of consistency at all if, having objected to the other bills—not identical, but similar in character—I should not object to this one.

Mr. JAMES. Will the gentleman from Texas yield?

Mr. BLACK of Texas. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. JAMES. Neither of the other cases are identical with this one. The other cases are where men went out of the Army of their own accord and are now trying to get in. This is a case where a man was in the Army and would have stayed in the Army if the President himself, as Commander in Chief of the Army, had not practically drafted General Lord to succeed General Dawes. So it is an entirely different case.

Mr. BLACK of Texas. I want to say to the gentleman no one entertains a higher opinion of General Lord and his services to the Government than I do, and when regular Private Calendar day is reached, if in the judgment of the House it wants to pass this bill in the regular way, I shall not object; but I have objected to these other bills that have taken up individuals by name, some of them, and others by classification, and undertaken to deal with them in a legislative way. I have objected to each one of those bills and I shall feel compelled to object to this one. At a later date all of these bills will come up again on regular Private Calendar day, and if in the judgment of the House they want to pass some of them and reject others, that can be done.

Mr. O'CONNELL. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BLACK of Texas. Yes.

Mr. O'CONNELL. Does the gentleman not recognize the fact that if this man had maintained the position he held, which he would have done but for the invitation of the President, he would have been promoted automatically?

Mr. BLACK of Texas. All that has been correctly stated, of course. If he had remained in the service, and if he had not been appointed Director of the Budget, undoubtedly he would still be the Chief of Finance and would have been advanced to the rank of major general. I do not dispute that fact.

Mr. BYRNS. My friend does not want to penalize him because as Director of the Budget he has rendered great service. That is what a failure to pass this bill will amount to.

Mr. BLACK of Texas. We had a case this afternoon of a distinguished medical officer who served with distinction and retired voluntarily. So has General Lord retired voluntarily. This bill to which I refer would have Congress to come in and by special act authorize the President of the United States to reappoint this medical officer to the service. I objected to that, and I objected to a number of other bills of a similar character, and I object to this one, not because of any lack of merit on the part of the individuals involved, but because Congress is a legislative and not an administrative body, and is in no position to take up individual officers in the Army and deal with them.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Will the gentleman yield for one question?

Mr. BLACK of Texas. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. The President, being Commander in Chief of the Army and the Navy of the United States, requested General Lord to accept this position. Would the gentleman expect General Lord to refuse?

Mr. BLACK of Texas. I would not, and General Lord is now retired as a brigadier general of the United States. He retired at his rank held at that time. He now holds the important and responsible position of Director of the Budget. It would have been within the province of the President of the United States, I suppose, to have appointed him to the rank of major general before his retirement if he had seen fit to have done so; but he did not do it, and yet Congress, which is not the Commander in Chief of the Army, comes in and undertakes to promote General Lord to the rank of major general, a thing which was not done by the President of the United States, who is the Commander in Chief of the Army and the Navy.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. The President is not in the habit of promoting men in the Army out of their turn.

Mr. BLACK of Texas. Well, why should Congress do that?

Mr. CHINDBLOM. General Lord has passed the time when he would have become major general.

Mr. BLACK of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I shall have to object.

Mr. MADDEN. I hope the gentleman will not object.

Mr. BLACK of Texas. I will be compelled to object, but I will reserve my objection to allow the gentleman to make any statement he desires to make.

Mr. MADDEN. What is the use of making a statement if the gentleman has already foreclosed the case?

Mr. BLACK of Texas. Of course, the gentleman will understand there will be another day when this bill can be considered without reference to the objection of any one Member, and I prefer it await that time and that it be considered in the regular way.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Does the gentleman recall any time when we have called the Private Calendar in any other way?

Mr. BLACK of Texas. This is not a short session, and there will certainly be other Private Calendar days.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to make this statement irrespective of the notice that objection is to be filed.

If there ever was a man in the military service of the Government, or in any other service of the Government, better entitled to the honor which this bill proposes to confer upon General Lord, I have not known of it. If this should be granted on the basis of the distinguished service rendered by him as Director of the Budget alone, where he has through his genius and foresight and vision and patriotism and integrity rendered the American people a service from the standpoint of dollars so valuable that the Government could not compensate him for it, if it was to be done on the basis of a mercenary plan of payment, in my judgment this bill ought to be given favorable consideration. But we are not trying to pay General Lord in dollars. I would not stoop to offer payment in money, for I am sure General Lord would not accept that; but it is a great distinction for a man to retire from the Government service with the rank of major general in the Army.

If I were a soldier I would not want any greater honor conferred upon me. I remember there was one case where promotion of a general in the Army was proposed upon his retirement to the rank of major general. His service was not such in my judgment as to justify the promotion. I was just as frank to say his promotion was not justified as I am to-day to say that never was anything more justified than the proposal now made.

Mr. BLANTON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MADDEN. Yes.

Mr. BLANTON. If General Lord had not accepted the President's suggestion to become Director of the Budget, he would now be drawing about \$9,000 a year, but by reason of his having accepted the President's appointment as Director of the Budget he is drawing \$10,000.

Mr. MADDEN. True.

Mr. BLANTON. So he has not lost anything financially.

Mr. MADDEN. No; not in dollars.

Mr. BLANTON. I agree with the gentleman in everything he has said about the value of General Lord's services, but the contention of my colleague is that this bill should come up in the regular order later on.

Mr. BLACK of Texas. I would like to emphasize this statement. I have just as high regard for General Lord as the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MADDEN], but we have on this calendar this afternoon a number of bills from the Committee on Military Affairs that undertake to deal with individuals in the Army by individual bills, and by this method Congress, through legislation, undertakes to authorize the President to appoint certain individuals to commissions in the Army or to elevate the rank of certain individuals and deal with them in that way. I have objected to them all. I can not see how I can be consistent or observe any degree of consistency if I do not object to this bill.

Mr. MADDEN. I would be the last man in the world to ask the gentleman to yield his opinion, for I have more respect for his opinion and for his manhood than I have for that of most men I know. I know his integrity of purpose can not be assailed in any way by anybody. I know that what the gentleman does he does because he considers it to be his conscientious duty, and I make no complaint about my friend in that respect.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. In view of the gentleman's consistency, would not this be a proper case in which he could show a distinct honor to the Director of the Budget by excepting him from the common rule? Is not this an exception not to be governed by the general rule?

Mr. JAMES. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BLACK of Texas. I will.

Mr. JAMES. All of the bills the gentleman objected to have come from the Committee on Military Affairs, and in the cases to which the gentleman objected they were all men who voluntarily retired from the Army. General Lord did not voluntarily retire. He was not a candidate for Director of the Budget. He was satisfied where he was. The Commander in Chief of the Army drafted him for this position. His case is not like the others.

Mr. BLACK of Texas. If I was able to make the same clear distinction that the gentleman seems to make in his own mind, I would withdraw the objection; but in view of the fact that I am unable to see such a distinction and that this bill will have ample opportunity for consideration in the House on regular Private Calendar Day, and doubtless be passed by the House, I shall adhere to my objection.

DISBURSING AGENTS OF THE ALASKA RAILROAD

The next business on the Private Calendar was House Joint Resolution 135, for the relief of special disbursing agents of the Alaska Railroad.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the joint resolution, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That the General Accounting Office is hereby authorized and directed to credit the accounts of R. D. Chase, formerly a special disbursing agent of the Alaska Railroad, with amounts heretofore disallowed in said accounts, covering payments made for service and supplies, team hire, and transportation, furnished tie and timber contractors under agreements providing that payment therefor should be made by the railroad, amounting to \$3,330.22; and payments for rubber boots furnished, not shown to have been intended for sale to employees, amounting to \$252.75; and to credit the accounts of Leslie Cramer, special disbursing agent, with payments covering the services of a detective agency, amounting to \$1,197.25; payments for articles not purchased under the General Supply Schedule, amounting to \$49.96; payments for materials not purchased from the lowest bidder, amount-

ing to \$311.88; and items aggregating \$956 disallowed under a provision in purchase agreements relating to liquidated damages; and the said payments are hereby validated.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER. That completes the Private Calendar.

RICHARD B. BARNITZ

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to return to Calendar No. 92.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York asks unanimous consent to return to Calendar No. 92. Is there objection?

Mr. BLANTON. I object. That was the bill I objected to.

Mr. FISH. Will not the gentleman reserve his objection in order that I may make a statement?

Mr. BLANTON. We have all been working here all day and working hard. I shall be glad to consider any statement that the gentleman wants to send me on the bill. But I object to its consideration to-day.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE

The SPEAKER. House bill (H. R. 8824) to provide for the protection of the watersheds in the Carson National Forests from which water is obtained for the Taos Pueblo, N. Mex., was referred to the Committee on the Public Lands. It belongs properly to the Committee on Indian Affairs; and both chairmen having agreed, the Chair will so refer it.

House bill 8524 to regulate and fix rates of pay for certain employees of the Bureau of Standards was referred to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures. The Chair thinks it more properly belongs to the Committee on the Civil Service; and both chairmen have consented and the Chair will so refer it.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Mr. DEAL, by unanimous consent (at the request of Mr. BLAND), was given leave of absence on account of illness.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT, by unanimous consent, was given leave of absence for three days on account of important family necessity.

THE CONDITION OF JEWS IN RUMANIA

Mr. SIROVICH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD on a resolution that I introduced in the House and a speech made in the House regarding this subject and also to incorporate a letter received from the minister of Rumania to me and my reply to him.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. SIROVICH. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House. On December 12, 1927, I introduced a resolution in the House of Representatives calling upon Calvin Coolidge to intercede in the name of humanity against the outrageous treatment of Rumania against its racial minorities and particularly the Jewish people, and failing in that to bring about the abrogation of the treaties between the Kingdom of Rumania and the Government of the United States.

On December 20, 1927, while speaking on the alien custodian bill I concluded my speech in the House of Representatives by saying:

Through the passage of this alien property bill we are not assisting the Imperial Government of Germany, but we are coming to the rescue of Germany that has given to the world such eminent names as Goethe, Schiller, Heine, Lessing, Kant, Schopenhauer, Erlich, Hahnemann, Wassermann, Koch, Einstein, Wagner, Beethoven, Mendelssohn, Holbein, and Karl Marx, men whose names are famous in the rôles of science, art, literature, philosophy, medicine, economics, music, and painting. To the nation that has produced such wonderful scholars America is proud to welcome them in the forefront of the civilized nations of the world. [Applause.]

Another reason for my voting for this alien property bill, which provides for the settlement of claims of American nationals against Germany and of German nationals against the United States, for the legitimate return of all property of German nationals held by the Alien Property Custodian, and for an equitable apportionment among all claimants of funds due to them, is the fact that the Republic of Germany has treated its racial minorities with the most magnanimous, humane, tender, and sympathetic consideration. Mr. Chairman and my colleagues in the House, I hereby serve notice upon the membership of this historic body that when the claims of Hungary and Rumania shall come before this House I shall raise my voice in mighty protest not to grant to these nations any consideration from this great Republic of ours, because of the outrageous treatment that Rumania and Hungary are accorded its racial minorities, and shall arraign Hungary and Rumania before the bar of the public opinion and the conscience of our country

as nations that are outlaws in the family of humanity and unworthy of any consideration, because of the inhuman and barbarous treatment they have accorded to the Jewish citizens of those nations.

In this the twentieth century of civilization the time has come when we Americans, liberty loving as we are, shall raise our voices, through the membership of this House, that religious intolerance and religious bigotry practiced through pogroms, massacres, and persecutions must cease. In the name of the people of the United States and in behalf of the fourteenth congressional district of New York, which I have the honor to represent in Congress, I demand that the Hungarian and Rumanian Governments grant equal political protection to all of its subjects under its jurisdiction and, above all, at once stop the barbarous and cruel treatment of innocent Jewish citizens and protect their life and property, in accordance with the covenants of existing treaties between the Kingdoms of Hungary and Rumania and the Government of the United States. [Applause.]

Since that time through the instrumentality of that brilliant and distinguished constitutional lawyer, Mr. Louis Marshall, the great patriarch and leader of the Jewish people of the United States, we have held several conferences with his excellency the Hon. George Cretziano, the minister of Rumania, regarding the inhuman treatment accorded the Jewish people in Rumania. We told his excellency that the position of the Jew in Rumania has always been a delicate one—treated as aliens in the land of their birth, denied enfranchisement as citizens of Rumania, refused admission to many of the learned professions, for many years prior to the Great War prohibited by governmental order from engaging in certain definite trades and businesses, and, above all, persecuted in the land to which they had given their lifeblood.

Recently the civilized world was amazed to read of the atrocities and inhuman treatment perpetrated by certain elements of the Rumanian students upon Jewish subjects of Rumania. Humanity was shocked, indeed, to read of the attacks upon the Jewish people and their property, the shameful desecration of their houses of worship and synagogues, the disturbances of their places of burial, and the physical indignities to which the Jewish citizens were subjected. In view of these happenings it is a refreshing commentary on the advance of civilization that the accredited representative of that great power, the Kingdom of Rumania, His Excellency George Cretziano, does not seek to deny the misdeeds of some of its individual citizens, but instead manfully regrets their occurrence, professes profound sorrow concerning the outrageous treatment against them, and through his government is anxious to make adequate amends to the victims of such unfortunate tragedies, coupled with the authorized assurances from his Government to the civilized world that such shocking incidents will never again be tolerated in the pale of its jurisdiction.

It affords me therefore very great pleasure to testify personally to the gracious and courteous manner in which his excellency the Hon. George Cretziano cooperated with Louis Marshall and myself by promising that such intolerable and inhuman conditions will never again be tolerated by the Government of Rumania. I take this opportunity of thanking the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the membership of this House for having granted me unanimous consent to insert the correspondence between his excellency the Hon. George Cretziano and myself, which is as follows:

RUMANIAN LEGATION,

Washington, D. C., January 7, 1928.

The Hon. Dr. WILLIAM I. SIROVICH,

Member of the House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR CONGRESSMAN SIROVICH: It has come to my knowledge that you have introduced in the House of Representatives a resolution asking the American Government to abrogate the treaties now existing between the United States and my country and to intervene in behalf of the Jewish minorities of my country. I consider it my duty to give you information which will prove to you that my Government, far from encouraging anti-Semitic disturbances, has taken all the measures to punish the guilty, to indemnify the victims, and to avoid a repetition of similar occurrences without waiting for any outside suggestion or intervention on the part of a foreign government or parliament.

I can not help feeling that, far from bringing about a happy and lasting solution of this problem, action such as you have advocated is likely to react unfavorably upon the Rumanian Jews themselves, for not only the Rumanian Government and people but even Jews, who are striving to establish a better understanding between the Jewish and Rumanian population, would resent even a suggestion of the immission of a foreign power in the internal affairs of their country. In my opinion, cooperation between the Jews of the United States and the Government of Rumania, which is moved by a sincere desire to permanently remedy the situation, would be of far more service to accomplish the common purpose that we have in view.

By frankly facing the situation and calmly analyzing the facts, a via media to remove all causes of friction and to establish harmony in the future among the various races and creeds within the Rumanian Nation may be found which will redound to the mutual satisfaction of all parties concerned.

Now what are the facts? A body of students, taking advantage of the state of depression created in the country by the sudden disappearance of a powerful personality, the late I. I. C. Bratianu, got out of hand, and before the authorities had time to mobilize adequate forces to cope with an unanticipated situation caused serious disorder accompanied by acts of violence at Oradea Mare, Cluj, and other places in Rumania. The actual occurrences were disgraceful and in every way unjustifiable. The press on this side of the Atlantic published articles from sources unfriendly to Rumania in Budapest and other parts of central Europe, which were exaggerated. The truth is that, while a considerable number of individuals were maltreated and a number of synagogues and their contents desecrated and damaged, in spite of reports to the contrary happily no lives were lost.

These incidents are very regrettable, and the Rumania Government not only deploras them but swiftly took measures to punish those officials who were found negligent and to make reparation for the damage done. The prefect of Oradea Mare and the police prefects of Oradea Mare and Cluj were immediately dismissed, and 400 students were arrested on their return to Bucharest. In addition to this, their cases were referred to the military court and, according to telegraphic information received from my government, a first series of offenders has been tried by a court-martial for theft and devastation during the anti-Jewish riots at Oradea Mare on December 6, and have been sentenced variously to from 10 days to 5 months in jail. The senate of the Rumanian universities has expelled forever from all Rumanian universities the students proved guilty of theft, profanation, and devastation, while those found guilty of lesser offenses will be expelled for one year. Those holding scholarships will forfeit their subsidies. The government has introduced a bill in parliament for an appropriation to indemnify Mr. Keller, an American citizen, who was injured, and to restore the synagogues to their previous state. No government can do more by way of reparation for such misdeeds under the circumstances.

Rumania has been accused repeatedly of anti-Semitism. So far as the people of Rumania as a whole are concerned, this charge is unwarranted. There are, unfortunately, individual agitators who for selfish reasons have sought to spread this hateful disease, regardless of the blot that they are placing upon the good name and the honor of Rumania. It is significant that those Jews who recognized the virtue of speaking and acting with moderation and who really understand the people of Rumania commend their good sense, their peaceful nature, and the freedom from religious intolerance, and are convinced that the majority of Rumanians are entirely free from anti-Semitism.

I can personally assure you of the correctness of this observation. Anti-Semitism is practically limited to a portion of the students in institutions of higher learning, to a few of their teachers, and to a small number of unscrupulous politicians. The latter have adopted a platform based on falsehoods and prejudice and calculated to mislead the student body into cooperating for the exploitation of a falsely conceived patriotism. There is also a theory of an economic nature, which has created ill-will among various of the students and has afforded a pretext for hostile demonstrations by them.

The Government is in every way opposed to these mischievous theories and to the lawless acts committed by those who entertain them and is determined to afford protection to every part of the population. This is evidenced by the fact that during the past few months additional Jewish schools have been accorded rights as public schools, an order which forbade the closing of Jewish schools on the Jewish Sabbath has been repealed, orthodox Jewish students who attend public schools have been excused from writing on Saturdays, Jews have been elected to membership in all municipal councils for which elections have been recently held, provisions have been made in the budgets of municipal councils for subventions for the support of schools maintained by the Jewish communities.

With the exception of the recent deplorable occurrences, street attacks upon Jews have ceased, and there has been no exclusion of them from places of amusement. In the Rumanian Parliament preceding that now in office there were 10 anti-Semitic deputies. In the present Parliament there is not one. On the other hand, the Jews are now represented by 10 deputies and senators, in addition to the grand rabbi of Rumania, who, under the constitution, is a life member of the Senate. The Jews have a large representation not only in Rumanian commerce and industry but also in the liberal professions. They are not barred from holding public office or from receiving commissions in the army. They actually hold a large number of both. In the United States, where Rumania has four consulates, there is one Jewish consul; a Jew is in charge of a second consulate. On the staff of the Rumanian Legation in Washington the bookkeeper and archivist is a Jew. The newly created consulate in New Jersey is to be in charge of another Jew.

Much has been said concerning agitation in Rumania by the anti-Semitic party for the establishment of the so-called numerus clausus in respect to the admission of Jewish students to institutions of higher learning. In fact, the contention was made at a meeting held in Washington in February last that, so far as Jewish students in Rumania are concerned, it is not the numerus clausus which prevails but numerus nullus. As bearing upon this charge, permit me to call your attention to the following official figures:

The total number of students in Rumanian universities and high schools is 24,729, of which 20,499 are Christians and 4,230 Jews, divided as follows:

	Christians	Jews
University of Bucharest.....	12,535	2,357
Commercial Academy, Bucharest.....	391	104
Polytechnic, Bucharest.....	804	110
University of Jassy.....	3,188	1,175
University of Cluj.....	2,141	159
Commercial Academy, Cluj.....	255	7
University of Cernautzi.....	624	262
University of Oradea Mare.....	215	47
Polytechnic, Timisoara.....	345	9

These figures tell their own story.

It is a source of pride to Rumania that there are few countries in the world where the so-called minorities, and especially the Jews, receive better opportunities for education and self-development, according to their own ideas and principles, than Rumania. To-day these minorities have more schools in the newly acquired portions of the Rumanian Kingdom than they had under the governments of which they formerly constituted a part. When Transylvania was a part of Hungary there was not a single Jewish public school or high school in that territory. To-day there are 59 elementary schools in the old kingdom, 35 in Transylvania, 2 in Bucovina, and 48 in Bessarabia. The number of secondary schools in the old kingdom is 7, in Transylvania 8, in Bucovina 4, and in Bessarabia 21. The Jews, with a population of less than a million, also have 1,500 synagogues in Rumania.

It should also be noted that Rumania has become a party to and has accepted the terms of the minority treaty entered into at Paris on December 9, 1919, has incorporated them in principle in her constitution, and is firmly resolved to exert all her sovereign power to accord to all of her inhabitants the equal protection of the laws which she has guaranteed to the several racial, religious, and linguistic minorities.

The Government is firm in its determination to put an end to the anti-Semitic agitation which has prevailed among the students and to prevent any recurrence of the recent happenings. It is hoped that all American Jews who have at heart the well-being of their Rumanian coreligionists would cooperate in bringing about a complete understanding between them and the non-Jews of Rumania. This, I am sure, will be welcomed by them, and will redound to the advantage of both, as well as of Rumania.

A prominent Jewish observer, Mr. Herman Bernstein, in a series of articles which he published in the Jewish Tribune on his return from Rumania a few months ago, declared himself satisfied that "the Rumanian people are really not anti-Semitic," and pointed out that the anti-Jewish agitations are purely artificial and are carried out by a handful of students under the leadership of two or three secondary politicians, who were officially and publicly disapproved by their political friends and colleagues. (See the Jewish Tribune of December 23, 1927.)

I am happy to state that that able man, one of the greatest American Jews, Mr. Louis Marshall, is in complete accord with my views when he pleads for moderation and for a cool examination of the situation of the Rumanian Jews. His efforts coincide with mine, namely, that by a friendly cooperation much more good can be accomplished than by exaggerations, denunciations, and injudicious protests.

You will recognize the desirability of giving the fullest publicity to this statement. The sincerity of your motives can not be questioned. It is easy to understand the impression made upon your mind by the occurrences which are condemned by every true Rumanian and which naturally aroused your sympathies for your religious brethren. Now that you understand that at the very time when you introduced the resolution the Rumanian Government had given evidence of its determination that such conditions should never again occur and that it had announced its purpose to make full reparation for all damages inflicted, you will not hesitate to accept the assurances which I have herein given.

Yours sincerely,

G. CRETZIANO,
Minister of Rumania.

JANUARY 9, 1928.

His Excellency Mr. GEORGE CRETZIANO,
Rumanian Minister, Washington, D. C.

YOUR EXCELLENCY: I am in receipt of your letter of the 7th instant concerning the resolution introduced by me in the House of Repre-

representatives for the abrogation of the treaties now existing between the United States and Rumania and for intervention on behalf of the Jewish minorities of Rumania.

I have read and reflected upon what you have said with the utmost care, and wish to express my appreciation for the detailed information given. You have fully appreciated the reason that prompted me to introduce the resolution. It was not hostility to Rumania, but sympathy for my religious brethren and indignation at the recent occurrences which shocked the people of this country and which you have properly characterized.

I accept what you have said regarding the attitude of your Government toward the Jews of Rumania and what it has done and what it intends to do in order to show its abhorrence of the lawlessness of those who were responsible for and participated in the outbreaks referred to as an assurance that the Jews of Rumania will be accorded the equal protection of the laws and equal educational and other opportunities in accordance with the letter and the spirit of the minorities treaty entered into and accepted by Rumania on December 9, 1919. On the faith of what you have said it will afford me pleasure to incorporate the correspondence that has passed between us in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Very cordially yours,

WILLIAM IRVING SIROVICH, M. C.

SIXTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE PROCLAMATION OF EMANCIPATION

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by printing a speech that I delivered in this city on January 2, 1928, on the sixty-fifth anniversary of the proclamation of emancipation.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, under the leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following speech delivered under the auspices of the National Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance of America in the John Wesley A. M. E. Zion Church, Washington, D. C.:

Mr. FISH. It is a great privilege and honor to be selected by the National Ministerial Alliance to speak on this sixty-fifth anniversary of the proclamation of emancipation, one of the greatest charters of American liberties and of human rights in the world. It is meet and proper that the colored people of Washington should assemble to pay tribute to this immortal proclamation which burst the shackles of an oppressed race and sounded the death knell of slavery. It is highly fitting that this great anniversary of human freedom should be celebrated in Washington, for it was in this city that Abraham Lincoln issued that famous proclamation that gave freedom to three and a half million slaves in Southern territory, to be increased by another half million by the adoption of the thirteenth amendment almost two years later.

The city of Washington had been the battle ground on the slavery question for more than 30 years prior to the Civil War, and the Halls of Congress had resounded with bitter and acrimonious debate between the adherents of slavery and the champions of freedom ever since John Quincy Adams first attempted to present the petitions against slavery back in 1835. Senator Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts, was brutally assaulted and beaten unconscious in the Senate of the United States while portraying the crimes against Kansas, by a Representative from South Carolina, and verbal combats were the order of the day in the fifties.

The city of Washington is also noted as the birthplace of the first emancipation bill signed by President Lincoln on April 16, 1862. The bill was introduced by Senator Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, and abolished slavery in the District of Columbia, thereby striking off the fetters from 3,000 slaves and tendering compensation to their masters. But the Senators and Representatives from the border States remaining in the Union poured forth their vials of wrath and warning against this long-delayed act of justice and predicted that the passage of the bill would result in the exile or extermination of the freed slaves. Time alone has proved how rash and extravagant were the predictions made by the upholders of that ancient and entrenched institution of slavery.

It is difficult for us living in these days to appreciate the power, aggressiveness, and tenacity of the champions of slavery in their efforts to maintain it against the onward march of justice, humanity, and the free institutions of the Republic. To-day there is no one to raise his voice against the emancipation proclamation, but 65 years ago even the North was lukewarm. Abraham Lincoln was imbued from his childhood with a love of free institutions and human rights, and naturally abhorred human slavery. He said of himself, "I am naturally antislavery. If slavery is not wrong, nothing is wrong." On September 22, 1862, President Lincoln read the proposed proclamation of emancipation to his Cabinet, stating that he had made a promise to his Maker to issue the proclamation if the rebel army was driven out of Maryland, and now that they were driven out he assumed the entire responsibility for his course of action.

The proclamation received the unqualified approval of the Cabinet and was released for publication in the newspapers September 23, 1862. It provided that on the 1st day of January, 1863, all persons held as slaves within any State or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States shall be then, thence forward, and forever free. Inasmuch as the warning proclamation was not heeded, President Lincoln issued the formal proclamation of emancipation on January 1, 1863, concluding with these words, "And upon this act, sincerely believed to be an act of justice, warranted by the Constitution upon military necessity, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind and the gracious favor of Almighty God."

Abraham Lincoln found the colored men and women human chattels, and he left them human souls.

A story was told me recently by a person who heard it from James G. Blaine about a free colored barber in the Capitol who was trying to save \$800 to buy the freedom of his wife and three children. One day Mr. Blaine asked him if he had saved enough money and he said, "Oh, yes; I've got \$550, and the massa will sell for \$500, but colored folks are cheap now with this war going on and I'se not going to buy." That barber had foresight and kept the money to provide for his family after they were manumitted.

The progress and development of the colored race in the United States since the emancipation proclamation is one of the most remarkable achievements in all history. Three and a half million slaves with no money, no education, destitute of everything, have not only survived all hardships but have increased to eleven and a half millions of free American citizens, and in most States of the Union they have an average education equal to that of some of the more ancient countries and an average wealth far exceeding many of the nations of the world. There is still much to be desired for the advancement and betterment of the colored people, particularly in the South. They constitute one-tenth of the population in the United States, and where they have an equal opportunity for education they are a law-abiding and patriotic people. All the colored people ask is an equal right to educate their children, to work for wages and enjoy the fruits thereof, to own property, and be afforded the protection of the laws and the Constitution for their civil rights, property, and lives. They ask justice, no more and no less, and the wonderful progress they have made in two generations entitles them to equal rights and equal opportunities under our republican form of government.

The most important lesson that the colored people have learned since emancipation is the dignity of free labor—that life was labor and that labor was life. The splendid industrial schools like Hampton and Tuskegee have turned out thousands of intelligent, trained agriculturists and mechanics, and higher institutions of learning, such as Howard and Fisk send forth annually young men trained for business and professional careers. There is room for many more industrial schools in the South for colored boys and girls, to be made useful, productive, valuable members of the community. There is much illiteracy of both whites and blacks in some sections of the South, and the sooner it is attended to the better it will be for the prosperity of the South. Every dollar spent for the educational and industrial improvement of the negro will come back a hundredfold. The abolition of slavery was not an injury to the South but a great benefit, and its industrial system has a far stronger foundation and a much greater prosperity than ever before.

The negro has not only demonstrated his capacity to labor for his living in a free market but to create wealth and accumulate property. The colored population have increased in a state of freedom threefold in 65 years, or at the same rate as the white population, which have been added greatly to by immigration. It is manifest, as both races have lived peacefully together since emancipation and both have prospered and increased, that the future will show a continuation of the remarkable progress, and that 65 years hence, in 1993, there will in all probability be 35,000,000 colored people in America enjoying equal rights and opportunities in all trades and professions, and having more of their own banks, industries, literature, music, opera houses, golf clubs, political organizations, and Members of Congress. Much of this we will see in our day and generation, and although it is not given to us to unveil the future, but judging it from the progress made in the past, the destiny of the colored race in America is not only secure but it is exceedingly bright.

A recent development has been the influx of colored people into the large industrial cities of the North. New York has over 200,000; Chicago and Philadelphia, 150,000; Washington and Baltimore, 125,000; whereas New Orleans, with 100,000, is the only southern city that has any such numbers. It would not be surprising if New York and Chicago had half a million negro population in another score of years, consequently the so-called negro question is no longer essentially a southern question, but affects the industrial North as well as the agricultural South. It will be solved in the North on the basis of justice, and eventually in the South on the same basis, as that is the only solution that will be lasting and bring about mutual cooperation between the two races.

There are three bills pending in Congress in which the colored people are primarily interested; one, the well-known antilynching bill—and if

I had my way I would place machine guns in all the jails in localities where lynchings have occurred and place the responsibility on the sheriff and his subordinates to use them against any lawless mob, black or white, trying to interfere with the course of justice. I believe and want to believe that the decent, law-abiding men and women of the South are as much opposed to mob violence, lawlessness, and lynching as we in the North, and that each year will see a diminution of this national disgrace.

Then there is the bill seeking a grant of land for the erection of a memorial building here in Washington where the colored people could exhibit their progress in the arts and sciences and erect monuments to their famous men, such as Frederick Douglass, Booker T. Washington, and to the benefactors of their race, such as Lincoln, Garrison, Sumner, and, I hope, Robert Gould Shaw, colonel of the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts Colored Infantry, who gave up his young life in a gallant attempt to storm Fort Wagner.

The other bill introduced by me seeks to provide for a monument in France to commemorate the bravery and heroism of the colored soldiers of the Ninety-third Division who paid the supreme sacrifice. Having served with colored troops during the World War I can say without fear of contradiction that the colored soldiers, if properly trained, equipped, and led are the equal of any soldiers of any army for military qualities and bravery on the field of battle. The history of all our wars proves the fighting qualities of the negro soldier, and the patriotism and loyalty of the colored people.

The National Alliance of colored ministers are to be commended for their splendid Christian efforts to reconcile the differences between the two races and bring about a maximum of friendly cooperation for the best interests of peace, progress, and prosperity among all the American people.

We have met here to-day not merely to celebrate the sixty-fifth anniversary of the proclamation of emancipation, but also to rejoice over the glorious progress and the splendid destiny of the colored race in the United States, and to reaffirm our faith in free institutions and our republican form of government.

The destiny of the colored race is in their own hands and through their own efforts. They do not seek charity or special privileges; all they ask is justice, more justice, and still more justice to help in wiping out the economic, civic, and racial inequalities and discriminations.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 12 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until to-morrow, Thursday, January 12, 1928, at 12 o'clock noon.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

Mr. TILSON submitted the following tentative list of committee hearings scheduled for Thursday, January 12, 1928, as reported to the floor leader by clerks of the several committees:

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

(10 a. m.)

Treasury and Post Office Departments appropriation bill.
Independent offices appropriation bill.

(10.30 a. m.)

War Department appropriation bill.

COMMITTEE ON NAVAL AFFAIRS

(10.30 a. m.)

A meeting to hear Secretary Wilbur and Admiral Hughes on the building program.

COMMITTEE ON WORLD WAR VETERANS' LEGISLATION

(10 a. m.)

To authorize an appropriation to provide additional hospital and out-patient dispensary facilities for persons entitled to hospitalization under the World War veterans' act, 1924, as amended (H. R. 5604).

COMMITTEE ON THE CENSUS

(10.30 a. m.)

To provide for the fiftieth and subsequent decennial censuses (H. R. 393).

COMMITTEE ON THE POST OFFICE AND POST ROADS

(10.30 a. m.)

To grant authority to the Postmaster General to enter into contracts for the transportation of mails by air to foreign countries and insular possessions of the United States for periods of not more than 10 years, and to pay for such service from the appropriation for the transportation of foreign mails at fixed rates per pound or per mile (H. R. 7213).

To amend the air mail act of February 2, 1925, as amended by the act of June 3, 1926 (H. R. 8337).

COMMITTEE ON IRRIGATION AND RECLAMATION

(10.30 a. m.)

To provide for the construction of works for the protection and development of the lower Colorado River Basin, for the approval of the Colorado River compact (H. R. 5773).

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

(10.30 a. m.)

Authorizing the President to accept the invitation of the British Government and to appoint delegates to the Eighth International Dairy Congress to be held in Great Britain during June and July, 1928, and providing for an appropriation of \$10,000 for the payment of the expenses of the delegates (H. J. Res. 156).

To provide for the creation of the Pan American Peoples Great Highway Commission (H. R. 447).

COMMITTEE ON THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

(7.30 p. m.)

To consider the various bills concerning the farmers' market site (Subcommittee on Parks and Park Grounds).

COMMITTEE ON FLOOD CONTROL

(10 a. m.—caucus room)

To hear members of the Mississippi River Commission discuss projects for flood control.

(2 p. m.—caucus room)

To hear the congressional delegations from Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Kansas discuss projects for flood control.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

281. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting supplemental estimates of appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1929, amounting in all to \$990,000; also draft of proposed legislation affecting an existing appropriation of the War Department (H. Doc. No. 137); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

282. A letter from the chairman of the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation, transmitting report of the committee, dated December 22, 1927 (pursuant to the revenue act of 1926); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII,

Mr. CRAMTON: Committee on Appropriations. H. R. 9136. A bill making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1929, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 255). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. HOFFMAN: Committee on Military Affairs. H. R. 234. A bill to amend section 47d of the national defense act, as amended, so as to authorize an allowance of 1 cent a mile for subsistence of candidates in going to and returning from camp; without amendment (Rept. No. 256). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. HILL of Washington: Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation. S. 1661. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to transfer the Okanogan project, in the State of Washington, to the Okanogan irrigation district upon payment of charges stated; with amendment (Rept. No. 257). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois: Committee on Military Affairs. H. R. 244. A bill to enable members of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps who have interrupted the course of training prescribed in the act of June 4, 1920, to resume such training and amended accordingly section 47c of that act; without amendment (Rept. No. 258). Referred to the House Calendar.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII,

Mr. QUIN: Committee on Military Affairs. H. R. 8983. A bill for the relief of William G. Beaty, deceased; without amendment (Rept. No. 259). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois: Committee on Military Affairs. H. R. 8988. A bill for the relief of Milton Longsdorf; without amendment (Rept. No. 260). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. SPEAKS: Committee on Military Affairs. H. R. 8989. A bill correcting the military record of William H. Murphy; without amendment (Rept. No. 261). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. FISHER: Committee on Military Affairs. H. R. 9000. A bill to correct the military record of John Ralston; without amendment (Rept. No. 262). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. GLYNN: Committee on Military Affairs. H. R. 9002. A bill for the relief of Clarence G. Stonestreet; without amendment (Rept. No. 263). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. GLYNN: Committee on Military Affairs. H. R. 9014. A bill for the relief of Anthony Mullen; without amendment (Rept. No. 264). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. REECE: Committee on Military Affairs. H. R. 9017. A bill to reinstate Joe Burfon Coursey in the West Point Military Academy; without amendment (Rept. No. 265). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BECK of Wisconsin: A bill (H. R. 9125) to amend section 301, laws relating to United States Veterans' Bureau and war risk insurance; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

By Mr. COX: A bill (H. R. 9126) to provide for the erection of a public building at the city of Blakely, Ga.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9127) to provide for the erection of a public building at the city of Donalsonville, Ga.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9128) to provide for the erection of a public building at the city of Cairo, Ga.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9129) to provide for the erection of a public building at the city of Sylvester, Ga.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9130) to provide for the erection of a public building at the city of Pelham, Ga.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9131) to provide for the erection of a public building at the city of Edison, Ga.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9132) to provide for the erection of a public building at the city of Camilla, Ga.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9133) to provide for the erection of a public building at the city of Colquitt, Ga.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9134) to provide for the erection of a public building at the city of Arlington, Ga.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. WARREN: A bill (H. R. 9135) to authorize the purchase of the Fairfield Canal & Turnpike Co.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. CRAMTON: A bill (H. R. 9136) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1929, and for other purposes; committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

By Mr. HULL of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 9137) granting the consent of Congress to the highway department of the State of Tennessee to construct a bridge across the Cumberland River on the Lebanon-Hartsville road in Wilson and Trousdale Counties, Tenn.; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. RATHBONE: A bill (H. R. 9138) to grant a World War service pension to certain disabled soldiers, sailors, and marines of the World War; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HULL of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 9139) granting the consent of Congress to the highway department of the State of Tennessee to construct a bridge across the Cumberland River on the LaFayette-Celina road in Clay County, Tenn.; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. CELLER: A bill (H. R. 9140) amending the tariff act of 1922, approved September 21, 1922; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HALE: A bill (H. R. 9141) for the allowance of certain claims for extra labor above the legal day of eight hours at certain navy yards certified by the Court of Claims; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. PARKS: A bill (H. R. 9142) to amend section 71 of the Judicial Code as amended by changing time of holding court at El Dorado and Harrison, Ark.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROMJUE: A bill (H. R. 9143) to amend the immigration act of 1924; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. SCHNEIDER: A bill (H. R. 9144) to provide for the conveyance of certain lands in the State of Wisconsin for State park purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WRIGHT: A bill (H. R. 9145) to ratify the action of the local board of sales control in respect to contracts entered into between the United States and purchasers of surplus war supplies; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. ANDREW: A bill (H. R. 9146) to amend the act of March 3, 1915, by extending to the widows or dependents of naval and Marine Corps officers and enlisted men who die and to enlisted men who are disabled as a result of submarine accidents the same gratuity and pensions as are allowed in the case of aviation accidents; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. McREYNOLDS: A bill (H. R. 9147) granting the consent of Congress to the highway department of the State of Tennessee to construct, maintain, and operate a toll bridge across the Tennessee River on the Jasper-Chattanooga road in Marion County, Tenn.; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. MORROW: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 157) giving and granting consent to an amendment to the constitution of the State of New Mexico, providing a method for executing leases and other contracts for the development and production of any and all minerals on lands granted or confirmed to said State by the act of Congress approved June 20, 1910, and to the enactment of such laws and regulations as may be necessary to carry said amendment into effect if it is adopted; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. HOGG: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 158) providing for the issuance of a special series of postage stamps commemorating the George Rogers Clarke expedition; to the Committee on Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. DAVENPORT: Resolution (H. Res. 87) to ascertain if the Department of State is adequately equipped in both its foreign and domestic services; to the Committee on Rules.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BACHMANN: A bill (H. R. 9148) for the relief of Ensign Jacob E. DeGarmo, United States Navy; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. BOWMAN: A bill (H. R. 9149) for the relief of Maj. Chauncey S. McNeill; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CELLER: A bill (H. R. 9150) granting a pension to Margaret Drinen; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 9151) for the relief of Joseph M. Black; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. ENGLAND: A bill (H. R. 9152) for the relief of the heirs of John B. Johnson; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9153) granting a pension to John R. Moore; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ROY G. FITZGERALD: A bill (H. R. 9154) granting an increase of pension to Lucy Wells; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GIFFORD: A bill (H. R. 9155) granting an increase of pension to Grace M. Vincent; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GREEN of Iowa: A bill (H. R. 9156) granting an increase of pension to James Neary; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HALE: A bill (H. R. 9157) providing for the examination and survey of Rye Harbor, N. H.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. HOGG: A bill (H. R. 9158) granting an increase of pension to Minnisota Rial; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9159) granting a pension to Joseph R. Bradshaw; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HUDSPETH: A bill (H. R. 9160) for the relief of F. M. Rose; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9161) authorizing the President to reappoint E. C. Callahan, formerly a captain of Infantry, United

States Army, a captain of Infantry, United States Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. JACOBSTEIN: A bill (H. R. 9162) for the relief of Nettie Bonner; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota: A bill (H. R. 9163) authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay Dr. A. W. Pearson, of Peever, S. Dak., and the Peabody Hospital, at Webster, S. Dak., for medical services and supplies furnished to Indians; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. KEARNS: A bill (H. R. 9164) granting an increase of pension to Sarah Green; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KENDALL: A bill (H. R. 9165) granting an increase of pension to Rachel Newell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KORELL: A bill (H. R. 9166) granting an increase of pension to Chauncy G. Sleeper; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mrs. LANGLEY: A bill (H. R. 9167) granting a pension to James Booth; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LYON: A bill (H. R. 9168) for the relief of Simon A. Richardson; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. MERRITT: A bill (H. R. 9169) granting an increase of pension to Mary J. Corey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. NIEDRINGHAUS: A bill (H. R. 9170) granting a pension to Alfred G. Gosting, jr.; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PURNELL: A bill (H. R. 9171) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Faunce; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9172) granting a pension to Nora E. Shaw; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9173) granting an increase of pension to Amanda J. Harris; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9174) for the relief of Charles W. Sumner; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9175) for the relief of George W. McPherson; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SCHAFER: A bill (H. R. 9176) granting a pension to Pauline Zacker; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SEARS of Florida: A bill (H. R. 9177) for the relief of the Cumberland & Liberty Mills, of Jacksonville, Fla.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SHREVE: A bill (H. R. 9178) granting an increase of pension to Margaret A. Allison; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. THOMPSON: A bill (H. R. 9179) granting an increase of pension to Susana Place; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9180) granting a pension to Elizabeth Rosenbauer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TIMBERLAKE: A bill (H. R. 9181) granting an increase of pension to Araminta M. Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9182) placing John A. McAlister, jr., on the retired list of the Army as a lieutenant colonel; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. YON: A bill (H. R. 9183) providing for the examination and survey of the Pensacola Harbor, Fla.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. WARE: A bill (H. R. 9184) granting an increase of pension to Emily L. Brown; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WATSON: A bill (H. R. 9185) granting an increase of pension to Anna H. Lowrey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

1332. By Mr. BROWNING: Petition against the Lankford bill (H. R. 78) or any other Sunday observance bill; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

1333. Also, petition against the Lankford bill (H. R. 78) or any other compulsory Sunday observance bill; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

1334. By Mr. CARSS: Petition of Mrs. E. A. Strand and 98 other petitioners, protesting against enactment of House bill 78, the compulsory Sunday observance bill; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

1335. Also, petition of J. J. Huggins and other residents of International Falls, Minn., protesting against passage of House bill 78, the compulsory Sunday observance bill; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

1336. Also, petition of E. A. Strand and 108 other residents of Duluth, Minn., protesting against the enactment of House bill 78, the compulsory Sunday observance bill; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

1337. By Mr. CARTER: Petition of Hannah Anderson and many others, protesting against the passage of House bill 78, the Sunday bill; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

1338. Also, petition of P. M. Peel and many others, protesting against the passage of House bill 78, the Sunday bill; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

1339. Also, petition of Mary Sumner and many others, protesting against the passage of House bill 78, the Sunday bill; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

1340. Also, petition of Mr. W. H. L. Hynes and many others, protesting against the passage of House bill 78, the Sunday bill; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

1341. By Mr. CHALMERS: Petition against compulsory Sunday observance, signed by residents of Sylvania, Ohio; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

1342. By Mr. CLARKE: Petition from the citizens ofinghamton and Sherburne, N. Y., against compulsory Sunday observance; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

1343. By Mr. COLE of Iowa: Petition of Mrs. C. A. Cook and 8 other signers, members of a missionary society, of Union, Iowa, in a plea for world peace; also M. E. Hinkley and 26 other signers, residents of Mount Vernon, Iowa, favoring strongly prompt and favorable action on French proposal for more friendly cooperation and mutual assurance of peace; approving use of public money to secure better understanding and more friendly and peaceable relations with all foreign countries; in opposition to proposition to spend \$700,000,000 to add to the United States Navy strength; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1344. Also, petition of Mrs. H. B. Batchelder and 25 other citizens, W. E. Nicholson and 127 other citizens, and Claud D. Whitney and 100 other citizens, of Marshalltown, Iowa, protesting against the passage of the compulsory Sunday observance bill (H. R. 78) or any other national religious legislation which may be pending; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

1345. By Mr. CONNOLLY of Pennsylvania: Joint memorial of the Paper Trade Association of Philadelphia, Paper Manufacturers of Philadelphia, Philadelphia Typothetæ, and Independent Mail Users, in behalf of a revision of the postal rates; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

1346. By Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin: Petition of citizens of Milton Junction, Wis., protesting against the passage of House bill 78 or any other compulsory Sunday observance legislation; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

1347. Also, petition of citizens of Janesville, Wis., protesting against the passage of House bill 78, or any other compulsory Sunday observance legislation; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

1348. Also, petition of citizens of Kenosha, Wis., protesting against the passage of House bill 78, or any other compulsory Sunday observance legislation; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

1349. By Mr. CORNING: Petition of sundry citizens of the city of Albany, protesting against the passage of House bill 78, known as the Lankford bill, relating to Sunday observance in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

1350. By Mr. CRAMTON: Petition signed by Wm. S. Ackerson, of Lum, Mich., and 42 other residents of that vicinity, protesting against the passage of any compulsory Sunday observance bills; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

1351. By Mr. CROWTHER: Petition by citizens of Montgomery County, N. Y., against compulsory Sunday observance; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

1352. By Mr. CULLEN: Petitions signed by citizens of Brooklyn, N. Y., protesting against the passage of the Lankford compulsory Sunday observance law; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

1353. By Mr. DICKINSON of Missouri: Petitions from citizens of Bates and Cass Counties, Mo., containing 233 signatures, protesting against the Lankford compulsory Sunday observance bill (H. R. 78); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

1354. By Mr. ELLIOTT: Petition of Will S. Goff and others, remonstrating against the passage of House bill 78; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

1355. By Mr. ENGLEBRIGHT: Petition of C. H. Walsh and other citizens of Auburn, Calif., protesting against the Lank-

ford Sunday closing bill for the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

1356. Also, petition of Dr. L. B. Barnes and other citizens, of Newcastle, Calif., protesting against the Lankford Sunday closing bill for the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

1357. Also, petition of J. L. Fitzsimmons and other citizens, of Los Molinos, Calif., protesting against the Lankford Sunday closing bill for the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

1358. Also, petition of J. C. Rasmussen, of Camino, Calif., and various other citizens, of El Dorado County, Calif., protesting against the Lankford Sunday closing bill for the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

1359. By Mr. EVANS of Montana: Petition of Earl D. White and 821 other citizens, of Missoula, Mont., protesting against the passage of House bill 78; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

1360. By Mr. FISHER: Petition of 53 petitioners of Memphis, Tenn., favoring increase of pensions to Civil War soldiers and their widows; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

1361. By Mr. ROY G. FITZGERALD: Petition of 215 citizens of Hamilton, Butler County, Ohio, praying for the defeat of House bill 78, making Sunday observance compulsory; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

1362. By Mr. W. T. FITZGERALD: Petition of Patriotic Order Sons of America of Pennsylvania, representing 150,000 native citizens in annual convention, advocating restriction of immigration and the deportation of undesirable aliens; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

1363. Also, petition of sundry citizens of Lima, Ohio, protesting against enactment of House bill 78, or any other bill for enforcing Sunday observance in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

1364. By Mr. GALLIVAN: Petition of Whittemore Bros. Co., Cambridge, Mass., recommending passage of the Capper-Kelly fair trade bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

1365. By Mr. HOGG: Petitions signed by sundry citizens of Fort Wayne, Ind., protesting against the passage of House bill 78; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

1366. By Mr. HOPE: Petition of citizens of Finney County, Kans., protesting against the passage of House bill 78, known as the Lankford bill, relating to the Sunday observance in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

1367. By Mr. HOOPER: Petition of Sherman Stokes and 272 other residents of Branch County, Mich., protesting against the enactment of compulsory Sunday observance legislation for the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

1368. By Mr. HUDDLESTON: Petition of C. E. Falkner, together with a great many other residents of Bessemer, Ala., Birmingham, Ala., and Jefferson County, Ala., in opposition to House bill 78, the District of Columbia Sunday bill; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

1369. By Mr. HUDSON: Petition of citizens of the sixth congressional district of Michigan, protesting against the passage of House bill 78, known as the compulsory Sunday observance bill; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

1370. By Mr. HULL of Tennessee: Petition of citizens of De Kalb County, Tenn., to increase Civil War veterans' and widows' pensions; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

1371. By Mr. KORELL: Petition of citizens of Portland, Oreg., protesting against the passage of the compulsory Sunday observance bill (H. R. 78); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

1372. By Mr. KNUTSON: Petition signed by Lewis Frederickson, of Brainerd, Minn., and others, protesting against compulsory Sunday observance legislation; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.*

1373. Also, petition signed by Mrs. John Douchn, of Bemidji, Minn., and others, protesting against compulsory Sunday observance legislation; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

1374. Also, petition signed by Nels Kofstad, of Bemidji, Minn., and others, protesting against compulsory Sunday observance legislation; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

1375. Also, petition signed by Mrs. Enga Christopherson, of Pequot, Minn., and others, protesting against compulsory Sunday observance legislation; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

1376. Also, petition signed by A. J. Frank, of Remer, Minn., and others, protesting against compulsory Sunday observance legislation; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

1377. Also, petition signed by Mrs. J. O. Nimlos, of Remer, Minn., and others, protesting against compulsory Sunday observance legislation; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

1378. Also, petition signed by Dr. C. J. Larson, of Bemidji, Minn., and others, protesting against compulsory Sunday observance legislation; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

1379. Also, petition signed by William A. Patterson, of Remer, Minn., and others, protesting against compulsory Sunday observance legislation; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

1380. Also, petition signed by John E. Fourre, of Brainerd, Minn., and others, protesting against compulsory Sunday observance legislation; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

1381. Also, petition signed by Mrs. C. Roberts, of Brainerd, Minn., and others, protesting against compulsory Sunday observance legislation; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

1382. Also, petition signed by Paul Englund, of Bemidji, Minn., and others, protesting against compulsory Sunday observance legislation; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

1383. Also, petition signed by Reier Anderson, of Verndale, Minn., and others, protesting against compulsory Sunday observance legislation; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

1384. Also, petition signed by Mrs. H. M. Hall, of Remer, Minn., and others, protesting against compulsory Sunday observance legislation; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

1385. Also, petition signed by J. H. Mark, of Wadena, Minn., and others, protesting against compulsory Sunday observance legislation; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

1386. Also, petition signed by B. F. Ives, of Sauk Center, Minn., and others, protesting against compulsory Sunday observance legislation; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

1387. Also, petition signed by Mrs. R. J. Wetherbee, of Crow Wing, Minn., and others, protesting against compulsory Sunday observance legislation; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

1388. Also, petition signed by R. W. Magneson, of Four Town, Minn., and others, protesting against compulsory Sunday observance legislation; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

1389. Also, petition signed by Lester Hildebrand, of Brainerd, Minn., and others, protesting against compulsory Sunday observance legislation; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

1390. Also, petition signed by A. W. Sitz, of Grand Rapids, Minn., and others, protesting against compulsory Sunday observance legislation; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

1391. By Mr. McKEOWN: Petition of L. M. Young, A. N. Trousdale, L. Higgins, Mrs. Laura Blancett, W. A. Ball, et al., to increase pensions Civil War veterans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

1392. By Mr. McREYNOLDS: Petitions from the citizens of the town of Cleveland, Tenn., protesting against the passage of the Sunday observance bill (H. R. 78); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

1393. By Mr. MONAST: Petition advocating increase of pensions for Civil War veterans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

1394. By Mrs. NORTON: Petition of William Beckman et al., protesting against House bill 78; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

1395. By Mr. O'CONNELL: Petition of the Lake Placid Chamber of Commerce, Lake Placid, N. Y., favoring the passage of a project for the construction of a privately owned and controlled vehicular bridge to span Lake Champlain between Rouses Point, N. Y., and Alburg, Vt.; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

1396. Also, petition of the New York State Federation of Labor, opposing the proposal to reduce the size of paper money; to the Committee on Appropriations.

1397. By Mr. SANDERS of Texas: Petition of Ralfe E. Whitaker and 41 other citizens of Henderson County, Tex., protesting

against any compulsory Sunday observance legislation; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

1398. By Mr. SINNOTT: Petition of numerous citizens of Bend, Oreg., protesting against enactment of House bill 78, the Lankford bill, or any similar compulsory Sunday observance legislation; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

1399. By Mr. STRONG of Pennsylvania: Petition of citizens of Kittanning, Pa., in favor of legislation to provide an increase of pension for Civil War veterans and their dependents; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

1400. By Mr. SWING: Petition of citizens of San Diego, Calif., protesting against compulsory Sunday observance laws; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

1401. Also, petition of citizens of La Mesa, Calif., and other communities, protesting against compulsory Sunday observance laws; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

1402. Also, petition of citizens of Palo Verde Valley, Calif., protesting against compulsory Sunday observance laws; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

1403. Also, petition of citizens of Banning, Calif., and other communities, protesting against compulsory Sunday observance laws; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

1404. Also, petition of citizens of Riverside, Calif., and other communities, protesting against compulsory Sunday observance laws; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

1405. Also, petition of citizens of Escondido, Calif., protesting against compulsory Sunday observance laws; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

1406. By Mr. TARVER: Petition of Mr. F. L. Williams and 16 other citizens of the seventh district of Georgia, protesting against compulsory Sunday observance legislation; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

1407. By Mr. THATCHER: Petition of numerous residents of Louisville, Ky., protesting against compulsory observance; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

1408. Also, petition of numerous residents of Louisville, Ky., protesting against compulsory observance; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

1409. By Mr. THOMPSON: Petition of 70 citizens of Van Wert, Ohio, praying for early passage of a bill granting more liberal pensions to Civil War veterans and widows; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

1410. By Mr. THURSTON: Petition of 17 citizens of Lamoni, Decatur County, Iowa, requesting the Congress of the United States to enact legislation to increase pensions now allowed to veterans of the Civil War and their dependents; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

1411. Also, petition of 66 citizens of Osceola, Clarke County, Iowa, requesting the Congress of the United States to enact legislation to increase pensions now allowed to veterans of the Civil War and their dependents; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

1412. By Mr. VINCENT of Michigan: Petition of 81 residents of St. Louis, Mich., protesting against House bill 78, or any other bill providing for compulsory Sunday observance; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

1413. By Mr. WASON: Petition of residents of Keene, N. H., protesting against the enactment into a law of House bill 78; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

1414. By Mr. WEAVER: Petition of citizens of Rutherford County, N. C., protesting against the passage of House bill 78, Lankford Sunday observance bill; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

1415. By Mr. WELLER: Petition of citizens from the State of New York, protesting against the enactment of the Lankford compulsory Sunday observance bill; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

1416. By Mr. WILLIAMSON: Petition of a number of citizens of Burke, S. Dak., protesting against compulsory Sunday observance; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

1417. By Mr. WINTER: Resolutions of Greybull Lions Club, Greybull, Wyo.; to the Committee on Agriculture.

1418. Also, petition by residents of Goshen County, Wyo., against compulsory Sunday observance; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

1419. By Mr. WURZBACH: Petition of Mrs. G. M. Jorgenson, Mary Kelly, G. M. Jorgenson, Robert Henry, and other citizens of San Antonio, Bexar County, Tex., protesting against the passage of House bill 78; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

1420. Also, petition of A. J. Day, R. N. O'Neal, J. O. Hichek, Thos. G. Morgan, A. E. Mahan, W. F. Redding, and other citizens of Corpus Christi, Nueces County, Tex., protesting against House bill 78; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

SENATE

THURSDAY, January 12, 1928

(Legislative day of Wednesday, January 11, 1928)

The Senate reassembled at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the roll. The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Ashurst	Edwards	McKellar	Shipstead
Barkley	Fess	McLean	Shortridge
Bayard	Fletcher	McMaster	Smoot
Bingham	Frazier	McNary	Steck
Black	George	Mayfield	Steiner
Blaine	Gerry	Metcalf	Stephens
Blease	Gillett	Neely	Swanson
Borah	Gould	Norbeck	Thomas
Brookhart	Greene	Norris	Trammell
Broussard	Hale	Nye	Tydings
Bruce	Harris	Oddie	Tyson
Capper	Harrison	Overman	Wagner
Caraway	Hayden	Phipps	Walsh, Mass.
Copeland	Heflin	Pine	Walsh, Mont.
Couzens	Howell	Ransdell	Warren
Curtis	Johnson	Reed, Mo.	Waterman
Cutting	Jones	Reed, Pa.	Wheeler
Dale	Kendrick	Robinson, Ark.	Willis
Deneen	Keyes	Robinson, Ind.	
Dill	Kling	Sackett	
Edge	La Follette	Sheppard	

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. My colleague the senior Senator from Indiana [Mr. WATSON] is necessarily absent. I ask that this announcement may stand for the day.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Eighty-one Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

PETITION—ROAD FROM NIAGARA FALLS TO WASHINGTON

Mr. COPELAND. Mr. President, I present a resolution adopted by the Niagara County (N. Y.) Board of Supervisors, in the nature of a petition, which I ask may be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

There being no objection, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Supervisor Canavan offered the following preamble and resolution and moved the adoption of the resolution:

"Whereas there is pending in the Congress of the United States a bill introduced by Representative WILLIAM P. HOLADAY, of Illinois, which provides for the construction of several hard-surfaced Federal post roads, including route No. 64, extending from Niagara Falls, N. Y., to Washington, D. C.; and

"Whereas the eventual construction of the proposed Route No. 64 would afford needed relief for traffic congestion between the cities of Niagara Falls and Buffalo and would be of great commercial value to the communities affected: Now therefore be it

"Resolved, That the Niagara County Board of Supervisors does hereby favor the enactment into law of the aforesaid Holaday bill; and be it further

"Resolved, That the clerk of this board be, and he is hereby, directed to forward copies of this resolution to the Hons. ROYAL S. COPELAND and ROBERT F. WAGNER, United States Senators, and to Congressman S. WALLACE DEMPSEY, Washington, D. C."

The resolution was adopted.

STATE OF NEW YORK,

County of Niagara, ss:

This is to certify that I, the undersigned, clerk of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Niagara, have compared the foregoing copy of resolution with the original resolution now on file in the office, and which was passed by the board of supervisors of said county on the 30th day of December, 1927, and that the same is a correct and true transcript of such original resolution and of the whole thereof.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the official seal of the board of supervisors this 5th day of January, 1928.

[SEAL.]

FRED H. KRULL,
Clerk, Board of Supervisors.

MINING EXPERIMENT STATIONS

Mr. ODDIE, from the Committee on Mines and Mining, to which was referred the bill (S. 2079) authorizing an appropriation for mining experiment stations of the United States Bureau of Mines, reported it without amendment and moved that it be referred to the Committee on Appropriations, which was agreed to.